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THE TEXAS REPUBLICAN.

Vol. II. Brazoria, Saturday, September 19, 1835. No. 53.

TERMS:

THE REPUBLICAN IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

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No discontinuance will be allowed except at the end of the year, and not then until all arrearages are paid.

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SAN JACINTO RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting of the Citizens of San Jacinto held pursuant to a notice on Saturday 8th day of August 1835, to confer upon the present situation of public affairs, Capt Wm Scott was called to the chair and Col David B Macomb was appointed Secretary.

David G Burnet Esq briefly explained the objects of the meeting whereupon

It was moved, That a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting in relation to the present condition of the country and the propriety of calling a General Convention as soon as practicable.

The following gentlemen were appointed said Committee —

David G Burnet,
James Ruth,
Philip Singleton,
Doctor Gallagher,
& David B. Macomb

The Committee retired and after consultation reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted

Whereas, we have heard with profound regret, that the federal republican government of Mexico, has been violently dissolved that the constitutions of the several free and independent States, composing that confederation, have been declared abrogate, and void. that the late President of the Republic, General Santa Ana, has been invested with extraordinary, dictatorial powers, and a central consolidated government has been established at the city of Mexico; that the civic militia of the nation has been disarmed and disbanded: that some of our Sister States have been invaded by a military force and the blood of their citizens profusely shed coerce them into submission to the new administration and that a similar invasion is contemplated, and is now in preparation to be made upon Texas: therefore the citizens of the precinct of San Jacinto assembled to deliberate upon the solemn crisis in our public affairs, have adopted the following resolutions, as indicative of our views and feelings and we do earnestly recommend the mature consideration of the same subject to our fellow citizens of Texas generally.—

Resolved, That the original, proper, and legitimate objects of Government, are the convenience, the happiness, and the prosperity of the people. That whereas a form of Government shall be manifestly proven inadequate to the attainment of these objects, it is competent for the people to modify amend, or radically change that form of Government—These, we hold to be obvious and irrefragable truths, and we also hold it to be equally true, that whenever a portion of a people, think proper to subvert an established Government and to substitute a mere dynasty, it belongs of right, to another portion of the same people, to reject the new system, and adhere to the old, or to adopt such other form of Govt., as their circumstances, or predilections, may recommend—That the dissolution of the government is virtually a dissolutions of the political union; and the parts which composed that union being sundered each one reverts to its original sovereignty. That this is emphatically true of an association of free and independent States, as was the late confederation of Mexico.

Resolved, that confiding in the correctness of the information we have received from various quarters, we consider the federal Republican Government of the United Mexican States, as, subverted, dissolved, annihilated: and that the allegiance of every citizen to that Government, is, necessarily, absolved, and of no more political or moral obligation.

Resolved, that in these painful and embarrassing circumstances, it becomes the duty of every citizens to deliberate calmly, dispassionately, *and with a full knowledge of facts*, and to scrutinize with a zealous caution, the present condition, and the prospective well being of Texas, before he resolves to precipitate himself and his country in all the multiplied and tremendous horrors of a civil war —

Resolved, That although we consider it premature to pronounce definitely upon the new Government, established or to be established, at the city of Mexico because the particular constitution of that Government, has not been made known to us, we are ready now, and at all times, to declare our utter abhorance, of any Government, that is purely military in its character and are now and at all times ready to resist the imposition of such a Government, with all the means and all the energies, that providence has conferred upon us — That we consider even the turbulence of a distracted republic, *incomparably* preferable to the sickly quietude of a military despotism, or to the still more odious domination of a secularized and ambitious priesthood.

Resolved That we nevertheless entertain a lively confidence, in the distinguished leading citizens of our adopted country, that they will not permit the land of their birth and their affections to lose the dear bought benefits of so many revolutions, by one inglorious revolution retrograde by a sudden transition from light to darkness from liberty to despotism — That they will organize a system of Government in accordance with the spirit of the 19th century, a Government based upon wise and equitable laws, with such a distributation of the three cardinal powers as will assure to each individual, all the guarantees necessary to rational political liberty.

Resolved, That we have remarked with surprise a disposition to attribute the late movements of the General Government to a recently conceived speculation in the Lands of Texas and to charge the speculators as the authors of the present disquietude — That we reprobate all nefarious and fraudulent speculations in the public domain, as warmly, as any portion of our fellow citizens can do, but we can procure only a short sighted puerility, in attributing radical changes in the Government of *Mexico*, to the intrigues of a few speculators in the town of *Monclova*—That we hope and believe that the laws are adequate to the redress of any wrongs, the state may have sustained, the corruption of its funcionaries, or the no less culpable frauds of its citizens in relation to its vacant territory —

Resolved, That we deem it altogether inexpedient and highly injurious, to court a contest with the Government of Mexico. That we always have considered, and do still consider, the aggregate Mexican nation, the rightful soverign of the territory we occupy—That nothing short of an obsolute and determinate violation of those essential sacred and unprescriptible rights, which pertain to us, as members of society, should induce the anglo-american citizens of Texas, to abstract themselves and the noble soil which the Mexican nation has so liberally conceded to them from the soverignty of that nation. That while we feel it an important duty to guard over just-rights and vital interests, from all infringement; we also feel it a sacred obligation, to preserve our names untarnished, by the imputation of paricidal ingratitude.

Resolved, that we consider *names*, as the mere signification of *things*: and that we are not so obstinately prejudiced, in favor of the term "federal republic", as, peremptorily, and without enquiry, to reject an other government, purely because it has assumed a different external sign, or denomination.

Resolved, that there are certain essential, sacred and imprescriptible rights, which must be guaranteed to every Citizen, under any form of government, that can, or ought to be tolerated by an intelligent people, who know how to estimate the inherent dignity of their nature.—That we believe those fundamental rights may be as well secured under a consolidated, as under a federative government, provided that government be wisely and liberally organized.—

Resolved, that frequent revolutions in a nation, are greatly to be deprecated—That experience has clearly demonstrated, that the federal republican system of *Mexico* has been utterly insufficient to restrain the corrupt ambition of turbulent and factious men to preserve the internal tranquility: to effect the happiness or to advance the prosperity of the nation—That that form of government is intrinsically complex, requiring for its harmonious and efficient operation, an unusal degree of general knowledge, and profound moral sentiment, in the people at large—That in our native country, which justly boasts of its diffused intelligence, and high moral feeling, illustrious patriots differ in their construction of the relative powers of the general and state government, and find the *involvements* of the federal system, too intricate for coincidence of opinion, and too perplexed for unity of action

Resolved, that although we hold the propositions set forth in the preceding resolutions, to be true, and of special application to our president political condition we do not feel prepared, with our imperfect knowledge of facts, to make any definite and conclusive election, touching the new form of Government, that may be established at the city of Mexico: either to reject, or to accept thereof.—

Resolved, that the dissolution of a Government, does not, of necessity, requisite, that the constituent parts of the nation, should finally separate—That the abstract right to do a thing, does not always render the doing of it, wise, or commendable,—That although the citizens of Texas may have the *political* right, to reject the new Government of *Mexico*, and to adopt one more consonant to their habits and feelings, we do very seriously question the policy of doing so, unless constrained by imperious circumstances, such as, we trust, do not, and will not exist. That as *adopted* citizens, we ought to exercise, even our absolute rights, with some diffidence, and with a peculiar regard to the *moral* obligations that may rest upon us —

Resolved, That inasmuch as it is impracticable for a people so dispersed as are the citizens of Texas, to act collectively and in unison, on any public exigency, requiring deliberation, and interchange of opinions, we conceive it expedient that a convention to consist of two delegates from each precinct, be elected, and to assemble, with all convenient expedition at the town of San Felipe de Austin or some other convenient point to confer on the state of public affairs, to devise and carry into execution, such measures, as may be necessary to preserve good order, and the due administration of the laws; to collect, and distribute information, relative to the nature and the operations of the new Government of Mexico, to communicate with the authorities of that Government; and to adopt and carry into execution such ultimate measures, as in their wisdom may seem meet and proper, in the present emergency; and conducive to the substantial, permanent welfare of Texas; strictly enjoying it, upon each and all of the delegates, so to be convened, to preserve by all possible means, compatible with the character of a free people, *the peace of Texas and the unity of the Mexican nation.*—

On motion it was,

Resolved, That this meeting nominate and appoint two suitable individuals to represent this *precinct* in General convention; whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed; David G. Burnet, David B. Macomb,—

On motion it was,

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings with the preamble and resolutions be *transmitted* to the Political Chief of the Department, and also to the Editor of the Texas Republican with a request that they be published in that paper.

WM. SCOTT, CHAIRMAN.
DAVID B. MACOMB, Secretary.

T. M. THOMPSON'S PROCLAMATION to the citizens of Anahuac, &c.

Having seen by advertisements posted in front of the principal stores in this city signed by Judges Williams and Hardinge under the pretence of having received orders from the Gefe politico of these districts, and having in my possesion a copy of a written document purporting to be signed by H. S. Rueg, dated Nacogdoches July 3rd 1835, ordering the inhabitants of this place and its Vicinity to meet and elect officers for the purpose of organizing a militia all of which are contrary to the law of the Government. Be it therefore known that I, T. M. Thompson commander of the Mexican United States schooner of war Correo now at anchor in this port do warn all good citizens from attending such meetings and that none may plead ignorance hereafter do hereby publish and declare in the name of the Mexican Nation, all such meetings to be illegal, dangerous, unnessary and contrary to the Constitutions. The General Congress have passed a law which is now in force ordering every state to desband their Militia and I here find that in defiance of the Government you are organizing and arming yourselves and have forcibly seized upon the arms of the Mexican nation., And for what? They tell you of dangers that do not exist—all Mexico is at peace and will continue to be so, if your own rashness do not lead you astray. Citizens of Anahuac, Beware! listen not to men who have no home, who have no family who have nothing to loose in case of civil war and who by merely crossing the Sabine, can put themselves out of the power of the Mexican Nation, leaving yourselves, wives and children a prey to the infuriated Soldier, without protection and without friends. Citizens of Anahuac remain at home occupy yourselves in your daily avocations for the maintainance of your family, have confidence in the General Government and all will yet be well. With all due respect and confiding fully in your good judgment, I subscribe myself your esteemed friend and fellow citizen—on board.—

God and Liberty.

THOMAS M. THOMPSON.

July 26th, 1835.

VELASCO, August 29th, 1835.

The undersigned citizens of the Department of Nacogdoches in Texas do hereby certify that on or about the 25th of July they sailed in company with several other persons from the Town of Anahuac, to visit several places on Galveston Bay, and that Capt. Thomas M. Thompson, Commander of the Mexican Schooner of War, Correo, then laying at *anchor in* said Bay, weighed anchor, on the same day, and invited ourselves and party on board his schooner, as we sailed together down the Bay, which invitation was accepted, and while on board said schr., the owner of the sloop in which we sailed requested Capt. Thompson to give him a permit for his sloop to proceed in a few days to Velasco with the subscribers; which permit, he Capt. T., promised to give at Galveston Island. On out arrival at said island a few days after, however, the Capt. sent his boat out to us, but sent no permit, and proceeded the next day to sea, stating that he was bound for Matamoras. In the course of conversation on board the Schr. the Capt. said to us that he was authorized to cruize from Matamoras along the coast, to the Sabine river, that he was the Commandant of the ports included in those limits.

And the subscribers further certify that on or about the 10th inst, they had *engaged the sloop before mentioned to* sail from Anahuac for Velasco, and had put their property and provisions on board, but were prevented from sailing by head-winds, that *during this* their delay, Capt. Thompson returned to Anahuac, and embargoed the sloop in which the subscribers had intended to sail, although there was at the same time a schooner of about the same size and more sea worthy, lying idle in the port, that the said Thompson being called on for an explanation, said, that he had fallen in with Capt. Pettit, of the Schooner Bravo, who had given him despatches from General Cos, directing to return to the Bay of Galveston, and await the arrival of troops, at that place, and that having important despatches, and officers on board his vessel for Matamoras, he was under the necessity of having a vessel for that purpose, and that no other than the one he had taken would answer, that the property of the subscribers was ordered to be put ashore, and the vessel taken alongside the Correo and refitted, and the two subscribers A. C. Allen and A. J. Yates *further state*, that they were subsequently informed by an officer on the board the Correo, that the said Thompson did not take said sloop for the purpose of sending her to Matamoras, but merely to cruize on Galveston Bay, and further said that Capt. Pettit had given Capt. Thompson no new despatches, and it is in the knowledge of all the subscribers from the owner of the sloop, or his agent, that said owner fearful of loosing his vessel entirely, proposed to T. that he should purchase her, and T. offered one hundred dollars there for, which amount said owner was compelled to accept, though the same was not considered more than half her value. And said T. further stated to the subscribers that he had declared the port of the Brazos in a state of Blockade, and should take all vessels entering there as prizes, that he had notified Capt. Pettit to that effect, and should take him if he fell in with him. That the Steam Boat Cayuga was also a prize, and he intended to take her as such at the first opportunity: That he had landed 300 troops at Copano, and that a full and sufficient force under General Cos would be immediately introduced into Texas to retain it in submission. And I. N. Moreland, one of the subscribers hereto, further said that he heard the said T. offer one thousand dollars reward for the apprehension and delivery of Mr. Travis to him and adding thereto, that he, Thompson, would swing said Travis at his yard arm, in less than half an hour after his delivery; and A. C. Allen further states that he applied to said Thompson for a permit for the small schooner lying in said Bay, to proceed to Velasco with the subscribers, and return with 5 barrels of flour and 18 bags of coffee, of which articles the families and stores in Anahuac were nearly destitute at the time, and said Thompson refused said permit. And the subscribers further say that they have heard said Thompson repeatedly say, that he intended to take all the negro slaves in the country that he could get in his possession, and offer them their liberty after one year's service, and that there were no slaves legally indented in Texas.

And said Moreland further says that he heard said Thompson say that all vessels and persons on board thereof, found sailing in the waters of Texas or on its coast without a permit from him, or in his absence from the Captain of the Port, when found, were liable to be seized and pressed into the Mexican service.

A. J. YATES,
I. N. MORELAND,
A. C. ALLEN.

Sworn and subscribed before me, J. BROWN, Comisario; *August 29th,* 1835.

TO THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS

who are accustomed to think for themselves and are guided by the common principles of honor and honesty.

Mr. T. J. Chambers who styles himself Judge, Colonel, &c, &c, in a long circular he wrote, dated, Monclova, January 19th, 1834, says among many other things which afford infallible evidence of his unlimited vanity and of the badness of his heart what follows; "The *protecting* hand of Providence has surely been at *work* in directing the *destinies* of Texas, for within the lapse of a very short period many signal and extraordinary changes have occurred, which cannot fail to produce a happy *result* for that country. A Teran, the most subtle, coolly politic, dark, determined and consequently the most dangerous enemy we ever have had, fell by his own hand the victim of his own unholy passions and ambition. A. Bradburn, the oppressor of his countrymen, and a Piedras, the habitual calumniator of the Ameri disgraced and pow enemies have falle it has broken a ed to empede our ow ity, to fatten upon our which reached to an from Texas.t thers have not which wrought to writhe like [illegible] web, bound and hand foot.

"The republican party has gained a lasting triumph over their opponents, whose aim was to destroy the present form of government; and who were the natural enemies of the republican North American"—

In the preceding extract it is clearly to be deduced that he (the Judge) rejoices at Col. Austin's being *bound hand* and *foot*, and the simile he makes use of, is very appropriate so far as regards Col. Austin's being caught in a "*spider's web*" the net was not woven by himself for the people of Texas, or for Mr. Chambers or any of his colleagues—The services this great and good man has done for Texas are amply sufficient to refute this invidious and unfair insinuation, and any man who is well acquainted with both, knows well that Chambers has ever been too insignificant for Col. Austin to take any notice of him. But I beg pardon for this natural degression, my aim is only to call the attention of the people to one simple fact—and that is Chamber's statement of the league formed by the *central* party to impede the prosperity of Texas and "*fatten upon our poverty*" and in which he informs the people that "the republican party had gained a lasting triumph over their opponents *whose aim was to destroy the present form of Government*(mark these words) *and who were the natural enemies of the republican North American.*"—Now *I am of opinion* that to tell the truth here, though not from any good intention of his, for he speaks against the Centralists and in favor of the federal because the former *lost*, and the latter *gained* the ruling power—An unanswerable proof of this, and of his faithlessness to the cause of freedom and to the interest of Texas is that he now blazons forth the good intention of the present Government towards Texas and its inhabitants when said Government is formed of the same *central party*, who have *virtually* destroyed the *federal system* and declared themselves for a central, and who he said before were the natural enemies of the republican North American, and wanted to "*fatten upon our poverty*!!" Need I refer to his letter in which he calumniates me (In his letter written to Dr. Miller of Gonzales and published with the eulogiums of the Committee of Safety from Columbia if I recollect right—and many others, (who have not at least haunted about *any* administration begging for an office) and in which he harps with so much self complacency upon the shameful sale of 400 sitios of vacant land—Whether the sale of said lands was corrupt or not, is a question which time will triumphantly settle for the injured, the innocent, the patriotic and the unjustly persecuted supreme authorities of the State of Coahuila and Texas, but it can never afford a reason why this unjust Judge should always pass his criminal sentence upon that party which happens to lose the sway whether legally or despotically—Is not his guide in politics the doctrine which teaches a man to oppress the weak & adhere always to the strong? If not how comes it that he so soon transmogrifies the NATURAL ENEMIES of the North American republican into the true and zealous FRIENDS OF TEXAS? I would like to have this problem solved I hope the people will recollect that Chambers is bound by a solemn oath to obey and execute the laws of the State and Federation, and that in the declaration of his PRESENT political faith he has spoken high treason against the laws of the land, in order to ingratiate himself with the ruling arbitrary, despotic, *military* power. Therefore I warn them in the name of truth and duty not to be guided by his counsels, for he will assuredly lead them astray.

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

MEETING AT SAN FELIPE.

In pursuance of previous public notice, a large and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of the Jurisdiction of Austin, convened at Johnson & Winburn's tavern, in San Felipe, on the 13th inst., when Col. Stephen F. Austin was elected Chairman, and Patrick C. Jack appointed Secretary.

The Chairman then explained the object of the meeting, and read several official communications from Col. Domingo de Ugartechea, and from Col. Martin Perfecto de Cos. He then at large expressed his views of the Political state of the Republic of Mexico, of the present situation of Texas, and of the course which its citizens should pursue under the pressing emergencies of the times, and concluded by earnestly urging the absolute necessity of a Consultation of all Texas, by means of delegates elected by the peo-

of which Capt. Randal Jones
the following resolutions,
motion of Capt. Wyly Mar-
parately, and upon
meeting, were
ill sup-

Republic of 1824, to which we have solemnly obligated ourselves.

Resolved, 2nd. That we recommend a consultation chosen by the people.

Resolved, 3rd. That we recommend each Jurisdiction to elect five members to meet in San Felipe on the 15th of October next.

Resolved, 4th. That a committee of vigilance and safety for the Jurisdiction of Austin, be appointed to order and superintend the election for delegates of this Jurisdiction, and to correspond with the committees of the other Jurisdictions.

RESOLVED, 5th. That the Ayuntamiento of Austin be requested to correspond with those parts of Texas which may have addressed it on the subject of a consultation of Texas.

In pursuance of the 4th resolution the meeting then proceeded to the election of members of the committee of Vigilance and Safety. Whereupon Capt. Wiley Martin, Colonel William Pettus, Gail Borden, Jr. John H. Money, Randal Jones and Stephen F. Austin were unanimously elected.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the press at Brazoria, for publication, and to the other Jurisdictions of Texas.

On motion, W. B. Travis, Esq. it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be voted to the Chairman and Secretary.

And then the meeting adjourned.

S. F. AUSTIN, Chairman.
PATRICK. C. JACK, Sect.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
San Felipe, Sept. 13th, 1835.

The undersigned, a Committee of correspondence and vigilance, appointed by a very large and general Meeting of the citizens of the Jurisdiction of Austin, convened at this place on the 12th inst., have the honor to transmit to you, in pursuance of the duties assigned them, a copy of the resolutions adopted by said meeting, in order that you will lay before the people of that section of the country, and solicit their co operation.

This Committee deem it to be entirely unnecessary, to enter into a long statement of facts, to show why a general consultation of all Texas is indispensible, for the reason that the present crisis is so evident and alarming, that no one appears to doubt it.

This necessity seems to be so evident and pressing, that a general consultation of Texas, with full and unlimited power, to organize a local Government, under the constitution of 1824, has been advocated by many instead of a consultation. But it is considered that this is a step that cannot be safely adopted with any certainty of unanimity, by any district or Municipality.

Such a measure, and the necessary rules and regulations for directing elections and apportioning the representation equally, according to the population. The place where, and the time when the Convention ought to meet, and other important details can only be determined by all Texas met in general consultation. The measures which may be adopted by such General Consultation will carry with them the weight of being the *voice* of all Texas instead of the *opinion* of a few. They will be the result of calm discussion and of a full and mature deliberation and examination into the true situation of the country, and cannot fail to produce unanimity at home, respect and confidence abroad.

*This Committee deem it to be important that the just and legal rights of the civilized Indians should be protected, but not having any certain information on this subject, they can only recommend it to your consideration.

Some diversity of opinion has existed, as to the place where the proposed consultation should meet. This place and Washington have been proposed. The meeting of yesterday, have preferred this place for the reasons that there is a printing press here. The most important public records are here, and the principal political authority of this department resides here. This question will of course be decided by the wishes of the majority, for which reason, it is important that you will communicate to this committee, what are the wishes of the people of that section, on this point.

*This committee must beg of you ty communicate without delay, with the People on Red River, in Pecan Point country, and request them to send members to the proposed General Consultation. They are Texas, and their interests and rights are identified with those of all Texas.

This committee in conclusion, recommend that the delegation from each district, bring with them an exact census of the population, and return of the Militia from their districts, to lay before the General Consultation.

WILY MARTIN,
WM. PETTUS,
GALE BORDEN Junr,
JOHN H. MONEY,
RANDAL JONES,
S. F. AUSTIN.

To the Committee of Safety and Correspondence, of Columbia.

A true copy.
PATRICK C. JACK, Sect.

BRAZORIA,:::::::TEXAS.
SEPTEMBER 19,::::::::::::::::1835.

On the arrival of the schr. San Felipe, capt. Hurd, at the bar of the Brazos, she was attacked by the piratical schooner Correo, Capt Thompson, and after an engagement of two hours the Correo made off but was pursued overtaken and captured by the San Felipe and brought back; the officers and crew consisted of Captain T. 1st and 2d Lieutenants, and 14 seamen. During the engagement one of the crew of the Correo, a native of Baltimore named Blackburn, received a mortal wound, of which he died two days after. Capt. Hurd took command of the Correo and departed for New Orleans, with the pirates in chains, leaving Capt. Grayson in command of the San Felipe to follow.

On the 7th inst. the pilot at *Matagorda* brought information up to that place that a *Mexican* brig was off the bar, and wished to come in, which she was unable to do, she sent a tender out to sound the bar with 20 men on board, which was coming in at the time he left. On the 9th a boat hand brought information that she had left for Copeno, but with the intention of returning soon.

A public dinner was given to Col Austin, on the 8th inst, by the Citizens of Brazoria, which was gotten up in the very best style, by our enterprizing fellow citizens, Messrs. Fitchett & Gill. The day was characterzed by a unanimity of feeling, which we have seldom witnessed. The only criticism which we are at all disposed to make is, that the extolation of Col. Austin, in the toast which called his speech, is too high. That Col. Austin is "the founder" of the Colony, we all agree. That he is "the Harbinger of hope," we also agree, but that he is "THE ANGEL OF MERCY," all will agree is absurd and ridiculous. The proceedings of the Meeting will be found in to-days paper.

At a meeting of the Citizens of Brazoria, held on Friday the 4th inst., Col. Gowin Harris was called to the Chair, and Robert J. Calder appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chairman, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that we have heard with the most lively satisfaction of the return of our worthy Fellow-Citizen Stephen F. Austin to Texas.

Resolved, that in consideration of his private worth and valuable public services, he be invited to partake of a public dinner with us on Tuesday the 8th inst.

Resolved, that a Committee of ten be appointed to make suitable arrangements for his reception; whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed:

EDMUND ANDREWS,
BENJAMIN F. SMITH,
JOHN W. CLOUD,
GOWIN HARRIS,
THEODORE BENNETT,
ROBERT J. CALDER,
JAMES P. CALDWELL,
SAMUEL FULLER,
[illegible] NEEL,

Dear Sir—

The Citizens of this town and its vicinity desirous of expressing to you their approbation of your public services and their respect for your private virtues have solicited us to invite you to partake with them a dinner on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at Messrs. Fitchett & Gill in this town. We here avail ourselves of this opportunity to offer our hearty congratulations on your safe return amongs us.

We are most respectfully your most obt. servts.
Benj. F. Smith, Edmund Andrews, John W. Cloud, Robt. J. Calder.
To Col. Stephen F. Austin.

Peach Point; Sept. 4.

Gentlemen—I have received your note of this date inviting me, in behalf of the citizens of Brazoria and vicinity, to a public dinner on the 8th inst. I accept the invitation with emotions of gratitude for the kind approbation of my fellow citizens of Brazoria and its vicinity, and beg that you will accept my thanks for your polite attention and kind congratulations on my return to Texas.

Very respectfully,
your most ob't servant.
S. F. AUSTIN.
Messrs. E. Andrews and others of the committee.

Pursuant the arrangements, the Company seated themselves to a dinner at Messrs. Fitchett & Gill's, gotten up in the best style, when the following toasts were drank:—

Our distinguished fellow citizen and guest, Col. Stephen F. Austin—The colonists of Texas, in him, acknowledge their founder; they hail his arrival as the angel of mercy, and the harbinger of hope.

After the first toast was drank Col. Austin addressed the company as follows.—

I cannot refrain from returning my unfeigned thanks for the flattering sentiments with which I have just been honored, nor have I words to express my satisfaction on returning to this, my more than native country, and meeting so many of my friends and companions in the settlement of this country.

I left Texas in April 1833, as the public agent of the people, for the purpose of applying for the admission of this country into the Mexican confederation as a state separte from Coahuila. This application was based upon the constitutional and vested rights of Texas, and was sustained by me in the city of Mexico to the utmost of my abilities—no honorable means were spared to effect the objects of my mission, and to oppose the forming of Texas into a territory which was attempted. I rigidly adhered to the instructions and wishes of my constituents so far as they were communicated to me—my efforts to serve Texas involved me in the labyrinth of Mexican politics. I was arrested, and have suffered a long persecution and imprisonment—I consider it to be my duty to give an account of these events to my constituents, and will therefore at this time merely observe that I have never in any manner agreed to anything, or admitted any thing that would compromise the constitutional or vested rights of Texas. These rights belong to the people, and can only be surrendered by them.

I fully hoped to have found Texas at peace and tranquility, but regret to find it in commotion, all disorganized, all in anarchy and threatened with immediate hostilities. This state of things is deeply to be lamented—it is a great misfortune, but it is one that has not been produced by any acts of the people of this country—on the contrary it is the natural and inevitable consequence of the revolution that has spread all over Mexico, and of the imprudent and impolitic measures of both the general and State Governments, with respect to Texas. The people here are not to blame, and cannot be justly censured—they are farmers, cultivators of the soil, and are pacifick from interests, from occupation and from inclination. They have uniformly endeavored to sustain the constitution and the public peace by pacific means, and have never deviated from their duty as Mexican Citizens—If any acts of imprudence have been committed by individuals they e[illegible]ly resulted from the revolutionar[illegible]e of the whole nation, the imprudent and censurable conduct of the State authorities and the total want of a local Government in Texas. It is indeed a source of surprise and creditable congratulation that so few acts of this description have occurred under the peculiar circumstances of the times. It is however to be remembered that acts of this nature were not the acts of the people, nor is Texas responsible for them. They were as I before observed the natural consequence of the revolutionary state of the Mexican Nation and Texas certainly did not originate that revolution, neither have the people, as a people, participated in it. The consciences and the hands of the Texians are free from censure, and clean.

The revolution in Mexico is drawing to a close. The object is to change the form of Government, destroy the federal constitution of 1824, and establish a central or consolidated Government. The States are to be converted into provinces.—

Whether the people of Texas ought, or ought not, to agree to this change, and relinquish all, or a part of their constitutional and vested rights under the constitution of 1824, is a question of the most vital importance, one that calls for the deliberate consideration of the people, and can only be decided by them fairly convened for that purpose. As a Citizen of Texas I have a right to an opinion on so important a matter, I have no other right, and pretend to no other. In the report which I consider it my duty to make to my constituents, I intend to give my views on the present situation of the country, and especially as to the constitutional and natural rights of Texas, and will therefore at this time merely touch this subject.

Under the Spanish Government Texas was a seperate and distinct province, as such it had a separate and distinct local organization. It was one of the unities that composed the general mass of the Nation, and as such participated in the war of the revolution, and was represented in the constituent Congress of Mexico that formed the constitution of 1824. This constituent Congress so far from destroying this unity, expressly recognized and confirmed it, by the law of May 7, 1824, which united Texas with Coahuila *provisionally*, under the special guarantee of being made a state of the Mexican confederation so soon as it possessed the necessary elements. That law and the federal constitution gave to Texas a specific political existence, and vested in its inhabitants special & defined rights, which can only be relinquished by the people of Texas acting for themselves as a unity and not as a part of Coahuila, for the reason that the union with Coahuila was *limited*, and only gave power to the State of Coahuila and Texas, to govern Texas for the time being, *but always subject to the vested rights of Texas*. The state therefore cannot relinquish those vested rights by agreeing to the change of Government or by any other act, unless expressly authorised by the people of Texas to do so; neither can the general Government of Mexico legally deprive Texas of them, without the consent of this people.—These are my opinions—

An important question now presents itself to the people of this country.

The federal constitution of 1824 is about to be destroyed, the system of Government changed and a central or consolidated one established. Will this act anihilate all the natural rights of Texas, and subject this country to the uncontroled and unlimited dictation of the new Government.

This is a subject of the most vital importance. I have no doubt the federal constitution will be destroyed, and a central Government established, and that the people here will soon be called upon to say, whether they agree to this change or not. This matter requires the most calm discussion, the most mature deliberation, and the most perfect union. How is this to be had? I see but one way, and that is by a general consultation of the people by means of delegates elected for that purpose with full powers to give such an answer, in the name of Texas to this question, as they may deem best, and to adopt such measures as the tranquility and salvation of the country may require.

It is my duty to state that Gen. Santa Anna verbally and expressly authorised and requested me to say to the people of Texas, that he was their friend, that he wished for their prosperity and would do all he could to promote it, and that in the new constitution he would use his influence to give to the people of Texas a special organization suited to their education, habits, and situation, several of the most intelligent and influential men in Mexico, and especially the ministers of relations and war expressed themselves in the same manner. These declarations afford another and more urgent necessity for a general consultation of all Texas in order to inform the general Government and especially Gen. Santana what kind of an organization will suit the education, habits and situation of this people.

It is also proper for me to state that in all my conversation with the President and ministers and men of influence, I advised that no troops should be sent to Texas, and no cruisors along the coast. I gave it as my decided opinion that the inevitable consequence of sending an armed force to this country would be war. I stated that there was a sound and correct moral principle in the people of Texas, that was abundantly sufficient to retain or put down all turbulent or seditious movements, but that this moral principle could not, and would not unite with any armed force sent against this country; on the contrary, it would resist and repel it, and ought to do so. This point presents another strong reason why the people of Texas should meet in general consultation. This country is now in anarchy, threatened with hostilities, armed vessels are capturing every thing they can catch on the coast, and acts of piracy are said to be committed under cover of the Mexican flag. Can this state of things exist without precipitating the country into a war? I think it connot, and therefore believe that it is our bounden and so[illegible] duty, as Mexicans, and as Texans to represent the evils that are likely to result from this mistaken and most impolitic policy in the military movements.

My friends I can truly say that no one has been, or now is more anxious than myself to keep trouble away from this country, no one has been or now is more faithful to his duty as a Mexican Citizen, and no one has personally sacrificed or suffered more to discharge this duty. I have uniformly been opposed to have any thing to do with the family political quarrels of the Mexicans. Texas needs peace and a local government, its inhabitants are farmers, they need a calm and quiet life—But how can I, or any one remain indiffeaent when our rights, our all, appear to be in jeopardy and when it is our duty, as well as our obligation as good Mexican citizens to express our opinions on the present state of things, and to represent our situation to the government? It is impossible. The crisis is certainly such as to bring it home to the judgment of every man that something must be done, and that without delay. The question will perhaps be asked; what are we to do? I have already indicated my opinion. Let all personalities, or divisions, or excitements, or passion, or violence, be banished from among us. Let a general Consultation of the people of Texas be convened as speedily as possible [illegible] be composed of the best, and most calm, and intelligent, and firm men in the country, and let them decide what representations ought to be made to the general government, and what ought to be done in future.

With these explanatory remarks I will give as a toast. *The constitutional rights and the security and peace of Texas, they ought to be maintained; and jeopardised as taey now are, they demand a general consultation of the people.*

2nd. The Constitution of the United States of Mexico of 1824—the bulwark of the rights of Freemen.

3d. Centralismo:—A soil suited for Military Despots.

4th. The Republican Party of distracted Mexico.—Joined in the same holy bause, we bid you go on to prosper.

5th. Texas; the land of our adoption.—We are determined to live there as freemen, or die.

6th. Union:—"The long pull, the strong pull, the pull all together."

The Declaration of Independence of '76;—Time will throw down his Scythe and seize the scroll when his last sands are falling.

8th. Public Suffrage:—In the exercise of its privilege, may the people solely enquire concerning their candidate;—"Is he honest, is he capable, does he love his country?"

9th. The Fair sex of Texas:—Equal in virtue, honesty, and accomplishments to their sisters of any part of the Globe.

By the President—Unanimity; A true Patriot knows no party in defence of his Country.—

By the Vice President—Our absent friend Capt. James Ramage.—

By A. S. White—One freeman is worth ninety nine slaves.

By Henry Smith—Texas, our adopted country, may the general consultation of her Citizens be productive of harmony and concert of action with union, the watch word, may they act as true democratic republicans, and by the wisdom of their councils may she be enabled to sustain herself provisionally until constitutional order be again restored, and may she then be marshaled as a free and sovereign State of the Mexican republic.

By E. Waller—*P*eace under the Constitution as long as possible, and when we can have it no longer: let us fight for Independence.

By H. P Rees—The free born sons of *T*exas may they all unite in the common cause, and protect the country from Military misrule.

By L. H. McNeel—May the brave and patriotic citizen A. C. Buckner who fell in the battle of Velasco, long be remembered by the citizens of Texas.

By T. F. L. Parrott—*M*ay Texas never want a Leonidas.

By Capt. John Chaffin—Peace without oppression; if not fight and obtain it.

By Henry Austin—The people of Texas, may they shew as much energy, ability and valor in defending sound Republican constitutional principles and privileges, as they have shown in subduing the wilderness, cultivating the soil, and defending it from the savages.

By [illegible]heodore Bennett—The memory of the heroes who fell in the late glorious struggle for civil liberty in the State of Zacatecas.

By R. J. Calder—The Youth of Texas; may they bear in mind in all coming events that they are sons of North American Heroes.

By J. W. Fannin, Jr.—Union; May the people of Texas unite Roses red and white, and their only emulation be who shall, who will do the most for the public good.

By Capt. Thos. W. Grayson—"Free trade and sailors right."

By Benj. F. Smith—Peace under the constitution of 1824 as long as possible; in the mean time prepare for the worst, and when we can have peace no long er, a War for Independence.

By John Sharp—The capture of the Correo, an act which has been hailed with the greatest pleasure by all Texas and one in which the actors have immortalized themselves.

By Henry Austin—Texas, when the myrmidoms of despotism assail her, may she find a Washington amongst her sons to defend her.

By Benj. F. Mims—The free and true republicans of Texas may they not suffer themselves to be trampled upon, nor their rights infringed.

By a guest—Capt. Hurd of the San Felipe; should a floating force become needful to Texas, may it be commanded by officers equal to him.

By Capt. Henry Austin—The Ladies, God bless them, they expect us at a ball to night, and require every man to keep himself in condition for duty.

By John Gordon—Our esteemed Fellow-Citizen Dr. B. T. Archer, the enemy of Tyrants, and a friend to Liberty; may he live to see Texas a second United States, and enjoy the fruits of his well earned toils.

By James Collinsworth—The citizens of Texas, may their prosperity be commensurate with their enterprise and hpi tality.

By Joseph Reese—Our brave and lamented Fellow-Citizen John Austin.

CAPTAIN ROSS'S SECOND VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY TO THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

Dangers of Arctic navigtion.

Of the difficulties now encountered, in consequence of the defective state of the engine—of their exertions, their hopes and their disappointments, and their critical situation upon more than one occasion a few extracts may suffice to convey an idea to the reader. Thus Capt. Ross observes—

"The change of tide, and that of a rapid one, setting to the westward, drove us from our place of refuge; and we were carried within three yards of the rocks which were just under water, at the narrowest part of the point.—Believing that we might succeed in rounding this place, and thus getting into what seemed to be still water, we labored hard by warping; there being a small creek immediately beyond it which held out a promise of security. This, most unluckily, proved to be a whirlpool, and having been turned round by it many times, for more than an hour; we were obliged to leave it, and trust ourselves once more to the confusion without.—Thus situated, no resource was left but to attach ourselves to a mass of ice which floating along in the middle of the stream, hoping thus to escape a repetition of what we had been enduring.

"We were thus extricated, but not without undergoing heavy pressure; our iceberg carrying us to the westward, even against a strong wind. The tide, however diminished in force as we proceeded; and as the smaller pieces of ice sailing with us did not drift us so fast as that to which we were attached, the whole became at length so slack that we were able to make sail before noon and at last got into clear water.

"The danger, however, was not yet over, since we were subject to be carried back by the next tide, unless we could get out of its influence before the change—but the wind was right against us, and we could expect to make little progress, with our sails, and, such a vessel, by plying to windward; while, to anchor in a tide way like this, was out of the question. Thus we soon found that we were loosing ground; but at 4 o'clock we began to gain considerably, when it fell suddenly calm. A harbor now appeared not far off, in the nearest land; we contrived to warp in, by means of the boats, and found good shelter behind a reef of rocks, lined by icebargs, within a cables length of the shore, making fast to 2 of these masses which were aground in four fathom water.

"More than one amongst us had witnessed similar scenes, and in some manner or other, we had been extricated; with all this, we could not but feel astonishment, as well as gratitude, at our having escaped here without material damage. For, readers, it is unfortunate that no description can convey an idea of a scene of this nature; and, as to the pencil, it cannot represent motion, or noise—And as those who have not seen a northern ocean in winter—who have not seen it, I should say, in a winter's storm—the term ice, exciting but the recollection of what they only know at rest, in an inland lake or canal, conveys no idea of what is the fate of an arctic navigator to witness and feel.—But let him remember that ice is stone; a floating rock in the streams, a promontory or an island when aground not less solid than if it were a land of granite. Then let them imagine, if they can these mountains of cristal hurled through a narrow strait by a rapid tide, meeting as large mountains in motion would meet, with the noise of that of thunder; breaking from each other's precipice huge fragments, or rending each other assunder, till tossing the sea around in breakers, and writhing it in eddies; while the flutter of fields of ice, forced against these masses, or against the rocks, by the wind and stream, rise out of the sea till they fall back on themselves, adding to the indiscribable commotion and noise, which attend these occurrences.

"It is not a little, too, know and feel our utter helplessness in these cases. There is not a moment in which it can be conjectured what will happen in the next; there is not one which may not be the last; and yet that next moment may bring rescue and safety. It is a strange, as it is anxious position; and if fearful, often giving no time for fear, so unexpected is every event, and so quick the transactions. If the noise and the motion and the hurry in every thing around are distracting, if the attention is troubled to fix on any thing amid such confusion, still must it be alive, that it may seize on a single moment of help or escape which may occur.—Yet of all this, and it is the hardest task of all, there is nothing to be acted, no effort to be made; and though the very sight of the movement around inclines the seamen to be busy, while we can scarcely repress the instinct that directs us to help ourselves in case of danger, he must be patient as if he were unconcerned or careless; waiting as he best can for the fate, be it what it may, which he cannot influence or avoid.

PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER.

On the 30th of September it was considered that all hope of making further progress that season was at an end, and they proceed to take up their winter quarter.

At the end of Octob[illegible] —"Our roofing had bee[illegible] this month: but it still a[illegible] plete our embarkments, the upper deck with a[illegible] rangements than those yet also been made in the[illegible] ship by constructing a[illegible] place of a steerage, to receive the mess chests and all the apparatus for cooking and baking; while copper tubes were carried from them round the whole apartment, in order to carry away the vapor. Over the steam kitchen, oven, and after passage, apportues were made in the upper deck, on which were placed iron tanks with their openings downwards. In these the vapor was perceived, and became immediately condensed; but though we rather expected that we might have drawn it off in the shape of water, and had contrived means accordingly, we found it so generally frozen that these were of no use.

"We found this last contrivance to be the best that had yet been adopted; and chiefly as, by keeping the apartment dry as had been done on former occasions, for the purpose of keeping the vapor afloat till it was condensed on the beams and deck. This, too, involved a great saving of fuel; since we found that a temperature between 40 and 50 degrees was sufficient to make the place dry, warm and comfortable, whereas, it had, in the ships that preceded us, been necessary to carry it as high as 70 degrees."

TEMPERATURE OF THE SNOW.

The snow on these occasions is cut into masses resembling square stones, and used in the same way, the cementing of water. The solidity of what is here called snow may not here be understood.—On another occasion, commander Ross says—

"It must appear strange to readers ignorant of these countries to hear that the people suffer more from thirst, when travelling, than from all the other inconveniences united. By us, at home, where the snow can never be very cold, where it can therefore be easily melted by the ordinary heat of the body, and where it can even be eaten as a substitute for water, the very different temperature of the substance in that country is easily overlooked as many persons are even in this fact. No great inconvenience can occur to this matter, where its heat is rarely much below the freezing point, and scarcely ever falls much below 20 degrees. It a very different thing when perhaps the highest temperature of the snow during the winter months, is at zero, and when it often falls to minus fifty or more or to 80 degrees below the point at which we should attempt to thaw or eat in England. Were it not so bad a conductor as it is, we could in this coutry no more take in the mouth, or hold in the hands, than if it was so much red hot iron; but that from that cause, this consequence at least does not follow. The effect nevertheless which it does produce, is that of increasing, instead of removing the thirst which it is endeavored to quench so that the natives prefer enduring the utmost extremity of this feeling rather than attempt to quench it by the eating of snow.

* * *

Washington Rail Road.—Agreeably to privious anticipations, this important thoroughfare was opened for travel yesterday, from the city of Bladensburg. Thus far the railroad is now completed and now in operation. All things considered, this rail road is undoubtedly destined to be one of the most frequented thoroughfares (if not the most) of any in our extensive union. The number of passengers that will be found travelling upon it, to and fro, daily, 5 years hence, would be almost incredible, if now mentioned or estimated. The distance between Baltimore and Washington will be thus reduced to a pleasant ride of less than two hours. The journey of Bladensburg to this city, was made yesterday, as we learn, in one hour and 40 minutes—being at the rate of about 20 miles an hour. When the whole route is completed, and every thing got to working well, we have no doubt the distance from city to city will be made, when desirable, in less time.—*Balt. Pat.*

Another Tornado. The village of Canton, Ill. was, on the 18th of June, prostrated by a tornado, more terrible, if possible, than that which passed through Brunswich. In the village, 25 houses were levelled to the ground, and 30 more stripped of their roofs, chimneys, &c. leaving but three uninjured. Six persons were killed and many more wounded. The atmosphere was filled with the wrecks of houses, store goods, beds, furniture, branches of trees, &c. &c. A large number of hogs and cattle were also killed, the rain fell in torrents, and was succeeded by a most severe hail storm.

$15 Reward

STOLEN from the cabin of [illegible]

ONE [illegible]
Apply to JOHN I. [illegible]
zoria Hotel. [illegible]
Sept. 19—53—tf.

AUCTION

ON the second sunday [illegible] next, will be offered in [illegible] Auction, all the Househol[illegible] F[illegible] belonging to the subsc[illegible] with the Dwelling House, and [illegible] improved Lots.—Also at [illegible] time and place, a Negro Woman 40 years of age, and a Negro Boy aged 9 years.

L. C. MANSON.
Brazoria, Sept. 19—53—tf.

Fall Races.

The Races over the Columbia Turf, will take place on the 3rd Monday in October next. Several horses already entered.

ALSO,—

A Match race on the 1st Thursday [illegible] October, for $500, half forfeit; Capt. [illegible] Chaffin's horse Monte, and E. Flack's horse Copartnership.

Sept. 19 53

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the well known Tavern Stand in San Felipe de Austin, now occupied by her. She will also hire four servants, two men and two women, a wagon and five yoke of oxen. Immediate possession will be given.

A. B. PEYTON.
San Felipe, Sept. 19. 53. tf.

Attorney

AT LAW.

I. N. MORELAND will attend to any business entrusted to him—his office is on Liberty on the Trinity river.—Reference

W. H. Sledge, Jno. Chaffin,	[illegible]olumbia.
J. S. D. Byrom,	Brazoria,
P. C Jack, Mosely Baker,	San Felipe.

m21

NEW TOWN
AT THE MOUTH OF THE
LAVACA

AND at the Pass of Matago[illegible]

Known by the name of Cox's [illegible]

This town presents every a[illegible] of location necessary to the est[illegible] ment of a commercial place, being the only good landing at the bay where vessels can come to with safety, and the most convenient to the Mexican trade, and also surrounded by a fine body of land it must evidently be a town of business in a very short time.

A Sale of Lots will take place on the 9th day of July next.

Purchases can be made at private sale previous to the day of sale.

COX & SUTHERLAND.

WAGON MAKING

THE subscriber is now prepared to attend to any business in his line, his shop is at his plantation on the Bernardo, three miles from Brazoria where wagons will be made and repaired on moderate terms.

J. B. COWAN.

38.tf.

A CARD.

The undersigned announces in this public manner that the office for the reception of colonists in the "Upper Colony" is now opened at San Felipe, persons desirous of acquiring land can do so with perfect security in their titles.

The rights of those pers[illegible] established anterior to the [illegible] pril 1831, and of those [illegible] settled after 22nd of M[illegible] fore the 18th May, 1[illegible] instance be respect[illegible] claimant has not in[illegible] ons locations and so[illegible]

The undersigned [illegible] those who wis[illegible] their applications [illegible] order that the [illegible] veys may be [illegible]

Agent

ave,
on,
y one
ground
yet the garden leaf & flower
Are lingering around.
A single gravel my heart has felt
How utterly alone,
In crowded halls, where breathed for me
Not one familiar tone;
The shades where forest trees shut out
All but the distant sky;
I've felt the loneliness of night
When the dark winds passed by;
My pulse has quickened with its awe,
My lip has gasped for breath;
But what were they to such as this—
The solitude of death!

A single gravel we half forget
How sunder humanities,
When round the silent place of rest
A gathered kindred lies.
We stand beneath the haunted yew,
And watch each quiet tomb;
And in the ancient church yard feel
Solemnity, not gloom.
The place is purified with hope,
The hope that is of prayer;
And human love, and heavenward thought,
And pious faith, are there.
The wild flowers spring amid the grass,
And many a stone appears,
Carved by affection's memory,
Wet with affection's tears
Perhaps this is too fanciful
Though single be his sod,
Yet not the less it has around
The presence of his God.
It may be weakness of the heart,
But yet its kindliest, best;
Better if in our selfish world
It could be less represt.
Those gentler charities which draw
Man closer to his kind—
Those sweet humanities which make
The music which they find—
How many a bitter word 'twould hush,
How many a pang 'twould save,
If life more precious held those times,
With sanctify the grave!

From the Philadelphia Commercial Herald of July 7.

Another Rail Road Projected.—Mr. John Berien of the United States Topographical Engineers, has lately been engaged in surveying a route for a Rail Road, from Detroit to Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the river St. Joseph. This report being so favourable, and so much interest being felt on the subject by the citizens of Michigan generally, "justifies the expectation," says the Detroit Journal, "that it will be commenced without delay. Already we believe, have arrangements been made, to carry it as far as Ypsilanti. Its incalculable importance to that portion of the Peninsula, through which it may pass, and especially to Detroit, is becoming apparent to every man, and especially to those who may have recently journeyed on any of the public avenues leading west. Capitalists, and men of business, Mechanics, Artisans, and Labourers from abroad, are every day settling in this Territory, in anticipation of the benefits which will be derived from this important work."

The distance from Detroit to Chicago, by way of the Lakes, is 700 miles; by land only 250 from Detroit to St. Joseph's, by way of the Lakes is about 675 miles; by the route of the Rail Road only 190 miles.

It will be seen by the following order from Cos to Ugartachea, that the Mexicans have formed another pretence by which to introduce troops, without arousing the fears of the inhabitants; namely, the [illegible] of Lorenzo de Zavalla. W at has been this man's of- that they should take t the risk of loosing all [illegible] It is known to [illegible] Zavalla was sent [illegible] Minister to that [illegible] the Republic of [illegible] on learning that the [illegible] nt of Mexico had [illegible] central form, he resigned his of- [illegible] a very spirited [illegible] in [illegible]

No, it is not for that purpose they intend to come, it is for the purpose of subjecting us to the new form of government, we have only to look at the intrigues which were used to subdue Zacatecas, to convince us that we have have nothing to expect from them. Let Texas be united and take a firm stand and she has nothing to fear.—Editor.

Matamoras, August 8th, 1835.

The commanding General has already asked of the Political Chief of the Brazos to remit to this city Senior Don Lorenzo de Zavala; for the arrest you will be guided by the orders of the Supreme Government, and if not attended to, as required, you will march immediately at the risk of loosing all your Cavalry to complete the intended object. Taking at the same time to give the necessary notice to all authorities of the colony informing them that the military forces has no other object than the arrest of the aforesaid Zavala.

During your abscence you will leave Col. Nicolas Candelle in command for which destination I think him capable in every respect. Furthermore you will cause all the inhabitants to go to Goliad, that the Customhouse officers there examine their accounts and the amounts due from each; so that from here there be detailed to remit to you monies sufficient for the necessary pay.

You will bear in mind the march of Lieutenant Manuel Mauchaca agreeable to former notices to receive the 300 cavalry I have to send you; all of which I communicate for your information and in answer to your note of the 1st of the present month.

God and Liberty.

Sd, MARTIN PERFECTO DE COS.

To the practical Commander of Coahuila and Texas.

Translated by me John W. Smith
Bexar, August 16th, 1835.

Race.

THERE will be a match race over the Columbia Turf, the 3d Monday in Oct. next, between Capt. John Chaffin's horse Gambler and P. R. Splan's horse Rocket, for One Thousand Dollars.

Also, the Columbia Jockey Club will commence on Monday the 5th October.

Notice.

THE undersigned gives this public notice that he has been appointed Agent for the different Insurance Companies in the city of New-Orleans; and whereas, in order the insurers may be the more fully satisfied of the fairness of all losses that may hereafter happen here or on the adjacent coast, certificates of the Agent will be required before any loss will be paid.

EDMUND ANDREWS.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, or to the late firm of Brigham & Richeson, (to save cost) will make payment, on or before the 1st day of September next to my only authorized agents, during my absence, David Mills or Benjamin R. Brigham.

A. BRIGHAM.

Brazoria, August 1, 1835.—48-6w.

Notice.

THE Harrisburg Steam Mills are now in complete order, and lumber can be had at Twenty five Dollars per thousand. Delivered at the Mills.

M. W. SMITH,
President of the H. S. M. C.

Harrisburg, July 11th 1835. —tf.—

MR. JOHN A. WHARTON is my lawful Agent during my absence to the United States.

24 35. W. B. SWENY,

NEW GOODS.

HANDY & LUSK

HAVE just received from New-York, per schooner Elizabeth Jane, a very extensive assortment of NEW AND SEASONABLE BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS—

All of which they offer for sale by the Bale, Case or Piece, at us prices, for [illegible]

A PROCLAMATION.

ON or about the first day of April of the present year, William McGrew and William P. McGrew, in the county of Sumpter, murdered a couple of boys in the foulest manner, and under the most shocking and aggravated circumstances. The oldest of the lads was 16 or 17 years of age, and his little brother about 11 or 12. Their name was Kemp. They were peaceably at work, earning a subsistence for the indigent family to which they belonged, having give no offence or provocation whatever, when they were cruelly shot down, at the same time, in a very wantonness of deliberate and cold blooded murder.

The beforementioned offenders have escaped and are now going at large, and in virtue of the power and authority in me vested. I hereby offer a reward of EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of the said offendors, or Four Hundred Dollars for either of them, to Sheriff of Sumpter county, so that they may be dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this 21st May, A. D. 1835, and 59th year of the Independence of the United States.

By the Governor:
JOHN GAYLE.
E. A. Webster, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

William P. McGrew is about twenty four years of age hair a little dark, fair skin and blue eyes; mild, and retiring look when sober; six feet high.

William McGrew, the cousin of the other, is about 21 years old, red hair, fair skin, eyes between gray and blue, six feet high, down look and forbidding countenance; both addicted to intemperance.

It is unnderstood that abou the sum of Three Thousand Dollars has been subscribed for the apprehension of these persons, by the citizens of Marengo and Sumpter counties, which will doubtless be paid as soon as they are lodged in the proper Jail.

☞ The Printer of the Laws of the United States at Mobile, and the State Printer at New Orleans, will publish the foregoing Proclamation, &c, weekly for three months, and forward their accounts to the Secretary of State, for payment. They are requested to send their papers, if practicable to a Printer in Texas, who is requested to publish this Proclamation in like manner for three months—the account ai so to be forwarded to the Secretary of State for payment.

JOHN GAYLE.
Tuscaloosa May 22, 1835

DOCTOR
JOHN Y. WALLACE
Respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Columbia and its vicinity.

DOCTOR
ARTHUR APPLEWHITE

HAVING located in Brazoria offers his professional services [illegible] Citizen and [illegible] fants of Texas [illegible] puncti- [illegible] merit a

DR. E. HARRIS,

HAVING located himself permanently in Columbia for the purpose of practising Medicine, Surgery, &c; is now ready to attend to any business in his line. His office is next door to Mr. John Chaffin. By strict attention to business, together with the success which has attended a long course of practice in the United States of the North, he hopes to share a part of that public patronage which has been so liberally bestowed on his brothers in the profession.

DOCTOR
T. R. ERWIN.
Will Practice Medicine, Surgery and Obstetricks. j-4

DISSOLUTION

THE copartnership heretofore existing in the name and style of A. G. & R Mills is by mutual consent, this day dissolved, except in liquidation, those having claims again them will please present them for payment and those indebted are requeste to make immediate payment, or satisfactory arrangements—otherwise indulgence will not be given.

A. G. Mills,
R. Mills.

N. B. he business will in future be conducted by Robert Mills and David G. Mills in the name and style of Robert Mills & Co. and their goods will be sold at reasonable prices for cash, and on he usual credit, to punctual customors Jan1

NEW ROAD.

A New road has been cut out from this place to the Bernardo, crossing at my house, which shortens the distance to Codar lake 6 miles; persons going to or from Matagorda will find it greatly to their advantage to cross the river at my house, where there is a good ferry boat always at hand.

J. B. COWAN.

38.tf

$150 Reward

RANAWAY on the 27th ult. from the subscriber living on the Brazos river near the Fort Settlement three negro men, one named Sterling, very black, thirty five to forty years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high. Joe, a dark mulatto, about thirty five years of age, five and a half feet high or thereabout. Richard a bright mulatto, thirty three years of age, six feet high, very high forehead and bold spoken. When he left his hair was very thick and stood erect. Each of them had a horse, one of which was stolen. There is almost a certainty that the negroes were stolen by Thomas I. Nerson who will probably endeavour to take them to the State of Mississippi. Nerson is about thirty five years of age, six feet high or upwards is very slim and his hair remarkable red; speaks quick and has a down look. The above reward will be given on delivery of the said negroes at my house, or $50 for either.

WILLIAM HUNTER.
Fort Settlement, July 4th 1835,
4 tf.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned, having associated themselves in the Mercantile business, at the Town of Matagorda, under the firm of S. B. Brigham & Co.—take this method of informing the public that they will constantly keep on hand a general assortment of seasonable and fresh goods.

R. MILLS, & Co.
SAML. [illegible] HAM.
40-tf.

NEW GOODS.

S. B. BRIGHAM, & Co. have received by the Schr. Julius Cæsar, a general assortment of D GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE, SADLERY, MEDICINES, &c. &c. which they offer to the public, wholesale or retail on accommodating terms.—

Matagorda, July, 15th, 1835.—49-tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of John Austin, dec'd, [illegible] n to the undersigned for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate, will make payment to him and no other

T. F. L. PARROTT.

PILOTAGE of Brazos.

THE undersigned being appointed Pilot by the Illustrious Ayuntamiento of the Jurisdiction of Columbia for the Bar of the Brazos, takes this opportunity of informing all, whom it may concern, that he shall strictly adopt the following rules:—In all cases when vessels approach the Bar, if prudent, they will be boarded, if not, observe he following signals: The Mexican Flag will be hoisted to the Top of the Staff at high water; & in crossing the Bar bringing two white Flags with a red Ball in each in a range, should it not be possible to board a Vessel, and not prudent for a Vessel to attempt to cross the Bar the Mexican Flag will be hoisted half mast, and under no circumstances will the signals be exhibited.

F. J. HASKINS, Branch Pilot.
Velasco, May 9th 1835.

P. S. The undersigned has provided two substantial Boats & a full crew, and is determined to use every exertion in the discharge of his duties.

F. J. HASKINS.

A CARD.

The undersigned announces in this public manner that the office for the reception of colonists in the "Upper Colony" is now opened at San Felipe, persons desirous of acquiring land can do so with perfect security in their titles.

The rights of those persons legally established anterior to the 15th of April 1831 and of those introduced and settled after 22nd of May 1834 and before he 18th May, 1835, will in every instance be respected, provided the claimant has not interfered with previous locations and surveys.

The undersigned would recommend those who wish to obtain land to make their applications at an early period in order that the necessary plots and surveys may be completed.

SPENCER H. JACK,
Agent for Austin & Williams.

WAGON MAKING

THE subscriber is now prepared to attend to any business in his line, his shop is at his plantation on the Bernardo, three miles from Brazoria where wagons will be made and repaired on moderate terms.

J. B. COWAN.

38.tf.

NEW TOWN AT THE MOUTH OF THE LABACCA

AND at the Pass of Matagorda Bay Known by the name of Cox's point.

This town presents every advantage of location necessary to the establishment of a commercial place, being the only good landing at the bay where vessels can come to with safety, and the most convenient to the Mexican trade, and also surrounded by a fine body of land it must evidently be a town of business in a very short time.

A Sale of Lots will take place on the 9th day of July next.

Purchases can be made at private sale previous to the day of sale.

COX & SUTHERLAND.

Attorney AT LAW.

I. N. MORELAND will attend to any business entrusted to him—his office is on Liberty on the Trinity river.—Reference

W. H. Sledge, } Columbia.
Jno. Chaffin, }
J. S. D. Byrom, Brazoria.
P. C Jack, } San Felipe.
Mosely Baker, }
3 21 tf.

7

THE TEXAS REPUBLICAN.

Vol II. Brazoria, Saturday, September 26, 1835. No. 54.

TERMS

THE REPUBLICAN IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

F. C. GRAY,

And will be printed every Saturday at $5 per annum, if paid at the end of six months, or $7, if not paid until the expiration of the year

No discontinuance will be allowed except at the end of the year, and not then until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements of twelve lines or under $1 for the first insertion, and half that price for each continuance, longer ones in proportion—No advertisement will be withdrawn until paid for, but will be continued at the expense of the advertiser

☞ All communications of a personal nature will be charged for the same as advertisements

THE AFFAIRS OF TEXAS

No 1.

To JAMES B. MILLER, Esq. Political Chief of the Department of Brazos,

SIR—As the highest political officer of the Department, your public acts are liable at all times to the strictest scrutiny, and in times like the present, it is the prerogative of every citizen, however humble, to examine the conduct of those in authority, and more especially of those who have the power in a great measure to control the destinies of the people.

Under this view, I have assumed the liberty of addressing this communication to you. You must be candid enough to admit, that Texas is now in a horrible state of anarchy, confusion, and uncertainty as to her future fate. Have your official acts tended in a great degree to bring about this state of things in this department. Remember your Proclamation of the 21st of June, calling the people under arms. Remember your official order to the different Ayuntamientos, about the same date! Remember the notorious meeting held at San Felipe on the 21st of June, and presided by you! Remember the resolutions of that meeting, recommending expeditions to Monclova and to Anahuac! *Do you deny that* these resolutions were approved and signed by you? If so, why did you neglect your sworn duty of attempting by legal and constitutional means to suppress? If a Rebellion was gotten up and organized under your eye you must have participated in it, or approved it. Holding the high *Executive* office that you did, there was no medium course for you to pursue. And you must be unaccountably infatuated with a belief in your own powers of deception, or in the credulity and blindness of your own countrymen, when you attempt to deny that you were at the head and front of those transactions — I am told sir, that you have sought to throw the blame of these acts (if blame there is) on your evil counsellors. Who were those counsellors? And were you bound by the tenure of your office to admit & act according to their counsel? No sir, they were the men, who for purposes of their own, put you in office, over the head of the most virtuous, patriotic and inflexible citizen of Texas; and you took their advice instead of that of a council of the whole people of the Department, whose interests were at stake upon that occasion. That sir was the first and the grandest error in your political conduct. You took the advice of a faction, instead of that of the whole people convened in council. But it is needless for you to attempt to lay your errors at the door of that faction, and thereby screen yourself from responsibility; They were not your constitutional ministers, *or devisers* and in no wise responsible for your acts. And in placing the blame to their account, you admit your own weakness, imbecility and original dependence upon a party which you were willing to desert the first moment, when they became obnoxious to the people.

In the discharge of your official duties are you bound by the constitution and laws, which you have sworn to support and execute? Or are you governed by the arbitrary dictates of your own capricious will? Many of your acts would seem to indicate that the latter was your governing principle. I will pass over several of your minor manifest violations of the laws, and ask you by what authority you have acted, in abandoning your post at a critical moment and delegating the functions of your office to another? By what law do you justify yourself for vesting the chieftancy in the worthy person of Capt. Wyly Martin. I admit the fitness and brilliant qualities of that individual, but these do not authorize you in placing your high office in his hands in direct violation of the laws, thereby making him to all intents and purposes an usurper.

The only law on the subject will be found in Law, No. 37, for the Political Government of the State. If you resort to that for authority, you either betray the most abject ignorance, or a manifest intention to fly in the face of the law & brave public opinion by an open transgression of the boundaries of your power. By the terms of that law, in case of the death, absence from the Department, or other actual incapacity of the Political Chief, the first Alcalde of the capital, shall be installed for the purpose of filling the recess, of which information must be given to Government immediately. On the failure of the Alcalde the Rigado (in turn) are authorized to act—In this case, were you dead, absent from the Department, or otherwise physically incapacitated, when Wyly Martin was installed? If either of the above exigencies happened or existed, how was it that you acted officially in Cole's Settlement, while Martin acted at San Felipe? How was it, that you were in the town of San Felipe (well and hearty) while Capt. Martin was acting as Chief? But admitting, for the sake of argument that YOU WERE DEAD, or that any other fortuitous event prevented you from serving, by what authority was W. Martin the 4th Regidor placed in office over the heads of the Alcalde, Gay, Pettus, & Christman, who where all his seniors in the Ayuntamiento of the Capital? I am informed, that you say, that the seniors of Martin refused to serve. This none of them had a right to do, if legally called on and it was your duty to enforce obedience—But I assert, boldly, and without the fear of contradiction, that they did not all refuse to serve. Where is the official *correspondence, to show, that one of* them refused—Were Pettus and Christman even consulted, to know whether they would serve or not? No sir—These things are too plain to be disguised, or overlooked.—They speak for themselves.

How do you expect to explain and account for the inconsistency of your conduct since you have been in office?

At one moment your breath is as hot as the Simoon of the Desert,, at the next, it is as cold as the wind that has swept over interminable snows. On one day you breathe forth in the language of freemen, such expressions as "War in defence of our dearest rights," "constitutional resistance to oppression," &c. &c.,—are the next with cold and politic reserve, you talk of "buying peace" by a sacrifice of those you had plunged into acts of resistance—"tranquility" & "unconditional submission." At one time you refused to commission individuals to negotiate for peace with General Cos, at another you open negotiations, with an attempt to execute the arbitrary orders of a petty Military Commandant. After you had thrown the Department in confusion, without consultation, you pretended to call a council of the Department. Why did not that body meet? Because, you ordered elections in some of the Municipalities and omitted it in others, so that half the Department was not represented.—Can you expect sir, that the people of this Department will follow you in your serpentine course? Do you expect your orders and counter-orders to be obeyed without *producing* collision and confusion.

Sir, the country is divided against itself. There is a general want of mutual confidence among the *people.* There is no concert of action, in the confused labyrinth of difficulties, in which the people find themselves placed. Your sins of omission and commission have produced it all. And Texas is found unfaithful to herself in the hour of trial, & falls, to you will she attribute her ruin! Then sir, instead of the approving voice of your country, the chains and manacles of her sons will rattle harsh condemnation into your ears!

I regret to have to be so severe upon the official conduct of any man! I had hoped to have been spared the task! But you sir, have brooked this discussion—It is the duty of the humblest citizen, when he sees his country bleeding at every poor, to bear witness against those who have placed her in that condition, and to "cry aloud and spare not" against those who neglect to heal her bleeding wounds, when it is their duty to do so.

BRUTUS.

August 16th, 1835.

[From the New-Orleans Bulletin.]

BALLOONING AGAIN.—The art of sailing the air, is becoming through the interesting and highly successful expeditions of the Æronaut CLAYTON, a matter of much speculation. In tracing the progress of this art, some idea of which existed in the most ancient times, we find that it has arisen to its present advanced improvement, as most other arts, through many simple and highly interesting experiments. The great lightness of inflamable air, or hydrogen gas, first led to the idea, that any substance filled with it, must ascend into the air. From this starting point, we pass through bladders, paper, soap bubles, linnen fabrics, to the rich and varied silk, coated with its varnish of gum-elastic—and filled with its inflamable air—bearing it majestically, with its daring Phaton through "the ambient æther." The ærial excursions of Mr. Clayton from Cincinnati, recently, cannot but be persued with interest by all—showing the great perfection to which the æronoutic art has already been carried, and affording strong demonstrative proof, of a greater perfection yet to be attained. We cannot but believe, however unimportant this invention may be deemed by many, but that it will yet lead to the most considerable results. The man of science will yield it his encouragement and approbation, from the valuable information to be gained by experimental observations in the upper regions of the atmosphere. And why should we be sceptical, as to the possibility of yet employing balloons for purposes of which we have now scarcely any idea? Harvey's and Jenner's discovery in medical science; and the application of steam power to its thousand varied and indispensable purposes, were at one time doubtless deemed beyond the pale of human ingenuity,—& still we are realizing the measurable benefits of their results, and so with the application of oars, wings, or whatever may enable the æronout to guide at will the balloon, a time will come when such improvements will be realized by us, or our posterity. An ærostatic instruction was founded some time during the French revelution in France, for the purpose of educating a body of æronants, with the view of introducing balloons into armies, as a means of reconnoitering the enemy. From such incipient steps we shall bring armies themselves in thick array, to battle on the bosom of air—The steeds of Jove and the swains of Juno, will not exist alone in heathen mythology, but bear their royal weights triumphantly through fields of space—and there will be found thousands of adventuros spirits circumnavigating the globe, but commerce penetrating all the upper regions, and more successful than when the Titan Gods abortively would scale the heavens—in fine, let ingenuity but frame a guiding helm to the balloon, and all the high roads, and bye roads of earth will be found equally in air, heavy commodities by the proportionate increase of inflammable air, hydrogen gas, will be easily transported to and fro, and constant and speey interchanges take place between the most remote inhabitants of the earth; and "airy nothingness," will then in truth, in other than the poets brain "have a local habitation and a name."

A Case of Insanity.—A lady of this city, in feeble health, some years ago fell from a carriage. She received a very slight bodily injury, but the fright produced a sudden and total alienation of mind. She soon become so entirely unmanageable, that her friends were obliged to remove her to the lunotic asylum at Bloomingdale. In a few months, under the treatment of that institution, she had so far recovered from her malady, as to hold intelligent conversation on many subjects, and her friends were allowed to visit her. On one occasion, when her husband visited her, while he was consulting privately with the superintendent as to the manner in which he should leave without her knowledge, she left the room unnoticed, & had untied his horse standing in front of the house. The horse was young and spirited, and she had never rode a horse before. The agonies of the terrified husband; when he saw her apply the lash to the furious animal, may be easily imagined. She started off at full speed. The husband called for a horse, and was already mounted in pursuit; and although he followed on at a rapid rate, he soon lost sight of her amid the throng of carriages that crowded the road from Bloomingdale to New York. Breathless with anxiety and fear, he reached his home. He rushed into the house and behold, there sat his wife in the parlor to his extreme surprise, chatting in high glee with the family on the subject of recent exploits. 'Ah,' said she to her husband, 'I saw you preparing to follow me, but I *eclipsed* them all—(it was about the time of the famous races of the Eclipse horse and Sir Henry.) She had driven through the gateway into the yard in the rear of the house, and after giving the horse in charge of a servant, presented herself before her astonished family, to whom she was relating her adventure when her husband arrived, She did not return to the asylum. Her insanity continued, but it was of the least painful kind. It exhibited itself in extreme sprightliness and wit in conversation. To strangers who had not known her disposition to be the reverse of gayety, the observation that her spirits were too buoyant for a lady of her age, would suggest itself. With the hope that country air and scenery might be beneficial to her, her husband some years after removed to the state of Vermont with his family. They had resided there about a year, when the house took fire and burned down. The terrible affright occasioned by the disaster it was soon found had completely retored her to her right mind! The case is remarkable, in the fact that a cure was effected by the same means *which* produced the disease, and that too after some six years alienation of mind. The lady is now a resident of this city, and in perfect health.

[New York Family Magazine.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN.—We are gratified to learn that the Directions of the New Orleans and Nashville Rail Road Company, have concluded a contract for fifty miles of rail iron for the road, which will be sufficient to complet the road to the high and healthly reagions of the "pine woods," affording one of the most delightful excursions to our citizens, of which this or any other city can boast.

We hail with pleasure this first step towards commencing operations on this great and national work; it shows a determined spirit in the direction to proceed without loss of time, to make the necessary arrangements for active operations.—In the space of a short time, we may expect to go up and dine with our neighbours and friends in Mississippi, and in the same day return to supper in our own houses.

The active and zealous cooperation of Mississippi, being no longer a subject of duobt, will render the stock the most valuable of any in the U. States, and with some slight amendments of the charter, the work may be carried on astonishingly fast. We have frequently said to our friends, that the stock would be good, and advised them to subscribe, the result has proved the truth of our prophesy, the stock is already above par, and when the charter is once completed thro Mississippi, it will rise beyond the expectations of the most sanguine friends of the company.—With Davy Crockett, we say go ahead, and God speed the good work!

[From the New Orleans Bee.]

The INDEPENDENT of the 4th inst. contains a laboured article on the late events of the Mexican Republic which has attracted my attention, as well on account of the servile doctrines it inculcates, as on the false garb in which it clothes the facts. This piece begins by detailing, what is well known to every body, viz: that Santa Anna, having gone with his permanent troops to reduce the State of Zacatecas, the only one in open opposition to a change of the political system now governing Mexico, has obtained a victory. This event which in our estimation tends to prove that the Mexican people detest despotism, and that they will forego no opportunity to shake it off, although in so doing they have to sacrifice their lives has been used by the writer for a very different purpose, and led him to draw the conclusion, that inasmuch as the liberals have been defeated, they are wholly unfit to be governed by republican institutions, and from this deduction he with great, nay unheard of acumen very wisely infers, that the great mass of the Mexican nation wants the knowledge necessary for popular institutions, and that a STRONG government is indispensible to put them in the path of acquiring such knowledge. As the editors, or writer, of the article have not condescended to explain what they mean by a strong government, I take it for granted that they would be satisfied with nothing less than an absolute monarchy or a Dictatorship on some approved mode like the one for instance of Dr. Francia in Paraguay. Without commenting on the very peculiar ratiocination by which the writer has arrived at his very logical inference, I trust he will permit me to submit for his solution a few plain questions. 1st. Is a despotic government, admitting it to be even on the most approved model, calculated to inspire the people with republican habits, and to furnish them with the knowledge necessary to govern themselves? 2nd, Can a people governed by a despot and with corresponding institutions such as the Inquisition, privileged orders, schools and universities under the absolute control of ignorant monks always inculcating passive obedience ever become any thing else but a nation of slaves? 3d, Is there any example in history that a nation governed by a system of OBSCURANTISM and military oppression has ever figured on the political scene as liberal and enlightened?

The Independent complains that in Mexico a few individuals placing themselves at the head of the mass of the people; direct the elections according to their own private views, this change on which much stress is laid, seems to me not even deserving of notice; for it is certain that in all countries where the people have a share in the sovereign power, the same thing happens, has happened, and will continue to happen. I must however observe that in Mexico, whenever the popular party has the ascendancy it employs only men who wish to place the people on a level with republican institutions, and who possess both the ability and the desire to introduce useful reforms, and to eradicate the noxious elements which still remain of the Spanish domination; whereas when the party, of which Santa Anna is at present the chief, directs the destinies of the Republic, it invariably environs itself with the enemies of reform and the friends of the inquisition, privileges and the basement of the people. But inasmuch as if the right of election continued same must forever occur, the writer of the Independent wishes this right suppressed, and recommends as a substitute the bayonet and the sword the controul of a dictator.

The Independent in com-he causes which lead to the frequent revolutions of Mexico, has noticed all except two, which perhaps are the sole causes of the unsettled condition o that unhappy country; I allude of course to the *standing army*, and the *Clergy*. The former is composed of vicious and degraded beings headed by corrupt chiefs, who have successively sold themselves to all parties, and who now struggle to maintain by force what they have acquired by perfidies and treason.—The alter, an ignorant set of hypocrites, labour incessantly to impede the march of intellect and to preserve together with their spiritual influence, the vast estate which were allotted them in an age of political and religious intolerance. Such are the men to whom the independent desires to entrust the future destinies of the Mexican nation. Forbid it heaven!

After various sophisms and contradictions which do not merit refutation, the independent launches forth a pompous eulogy of Santa Anna who seems to be the Deity of his peculiar worship. Had this republication appeard in some obscure country village, a thousand leagues removed from the city we inhabit, this fulsome panegyric could scarcely have been sufferable; but seriously to pretend in the face of the citizens of New Orleans, who by their proximity and constant relations with Mexico are intimately acquainted with the history of that unfortunate country from its first struggle for independence to the present period, that Santa Anna is a man who knows how to sustain the constitution and the laws, that he possesses patriotism, & is sufficiently honest to be the just although invested with despotic power, is an absolu [illegible] mor [illegible] and equivalent to the assertion that Pandemonium is the abode of the d[illegible]ty

Without giving my own opinion of his merits, I will give a brief sketch of his public career, which, as facts are always more persuasive than mere assertions, will place his character in a true light

This General Santa Anna is the same, who in the year 1822, from motives of personal resentment revolted against the [illegible] to Iturbide and proclaimed the republic and [illegible] was soon [illegible] after the trial of that illustrious chief, caused himself to be proclaim[illegible] Emperor under the [illegible] of [illegible] the First in San Louis Potose, & soon upon finding the public opinion opposed to his ideal empire, in a fortnight after which declared himself protector of the Federation, which by this time had gained numerous adherents; and was having shortly afterward been made prisoner by the troops of the provisional government, was reduced to absolute inaction from which he did [illegible] one general absolved of various charges preferred against him. We next [illegible] him [illegible] military commandant of the state of Yucatan, openly violating the laws and the constitution by embarking the troops under his command to invade the island of Cuba. We again [illegible] him in 1828 in utter contempt of the laws of his country instigate and lead to revolt some troops of the line for the purpose of placing General Guerro in the presidential chair, to fill which General Pedraza had been duly elected by the people, and when he had effected his object, conspired against this very Guerrero whom he had made [illegible], and aid and abet the party of Aleman in his execution as a common highwayman. We again find him shortly preceding the last presidential election in open hostility to Bustamente, whom he accused of being an aristocrat and an enemy to his country, as well as Aleman and the other leaders of the party which he now protects; and in order to attain the end of his rebellion and become popular, changed his tactics and urged the recall and elevation to the supreme power of the identical Gen Pedraza whom three years before, by another rebellion, he had caused to be deposed and banished. This same Santa Anna, when he had at length attained the desired goal, and been elected president of the Mexican republic, forgetful that he had charged the administration of Bustamente with trampling on and subverting the federal constitution, was himself guilty of exciting the permanent army to rebellion against that constitution, expecting to surprise the nation into the adoption of a central government of which he whished to be the chief; but finding that this scheme would not be supported by the people, he abandoned his companions in arms, and united himself to the stronger party pretending that he had been induced by violence to join the rebels, and had the address to escape from them: Did not this same Santa Anna in 1833 set in motion all the resources of the nation to combat the revolution instigated by himself for the protection of religious privileges; this being the war cry of the insurrection? Did not in order the better to deceive the Federalist [illegible] command of congress a law, known as the law of Ostracism, by which a certain number of individuals designated himself were expelled from the republic; and did he not afterwards dissolve the same congress for having passed that very law? Did he not cause General Bustamente to be arrested and expelled without any form of [illegible]? Did he not upon finding that he [illegible] not sufficient influence in congress [illegible] make it as he desired, dissolve it by force of arms in 1834? Has he not suspended, annulled and dictated laws according to his own will and pleasure Has he not disposed of the public lands contrary to express laws—arrested illtreated and persecuted senators and deputies—dissolved state legislatures, replacing them with his own adherents—disposed of all public employments by taking them away from their lawful possessors and dividing them sometimes among persons who had just sheathed the swords they had raised in hostility against the federation, and at other times among the sworn friends of the Spanish monarchy? Has he not contrary to the constitution caused new deputies and senators to be elected in order to fill congress with his own servile followers, and has he not finally marched against the state of Zacatecas, in order to destroy possibly the last prop of the social edifice! Such is Santa Anna of whom it has been said, and I fear but too justly that gold is his God; and this is the man whom the Independent recommends as a firm patriot, and disposed to respect and make respect the constitution and laws, and who he expects will be to Mexico what Napoleon was to France on the 18th Brumaire To compare this traitor, equally destitute of faith, principles and morality to a hero like Napoleon, is the height of extravagance, and can [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] sublime and the ridiculous [illegible] juxtaposition [illegible] produc[illegible] [illegible] independant appea[illegible] [illegible] in Spain in the time of Ferdinand, or Portugal during the reign of Don Miguel, its tenets might have been accounted for, but that the doctrines it [illegible] should be brought to light in the [illegible] land of liberty, and in a city where [illegible] one is [illegible] of what has taken [illegible] republic con[illegible] of the peculiar [illegible] influenced the writer

[illegible] conclusion I am satisfied that a [illegible] [illegible] will one day [illegible] Santa Anna and [illegible] [illegible] of his cont[illegible] ambition, and [illegible] cause of liberty [illegible] [illegible] progress [illegible] [illegible] virtues [illegible] which now [illegible] [illegible] views than [illegible] knowledge and [illegible] will [illegible] [illegible] Santa Anna will meet the fate of [illegible] soldiers who aspire to [illegible] themselves by enslaving their country, for the Mexican nation tho' it may submit for a time to the power of a corrupt and brutal soldiery will at length shake off the military and ecclesiastical yoke by which it is at present oppressed and then enter on the enjoyment of social liberty the more durable as it has been bought by misfortunes & sufferings and by the fruit of experience.

A FRIEND TO MEXICO.

MEETING

OF THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY FOR THE JURISDICTION OF COLUMBIA, Sep 22d, 1835.

Resolved, That we augment the delegates to meet in consultation at the town of Washington on the 15th day of October next to the number of seven in accordance with the plan recommended by the Department of Nacogdoches.

Resolved, That the following persons be appointed to preside at the Elections to be holden on the 5th day of October next, for delegates to meet in consultation as expressed in the above resolution.

At Velasco WADE H BYNUM,
,, Brazoria JOHN A. WHARTON,
,, Columbia W. D. C. HALL.
,, Chocolate Bayou HENRY SMITH,
,, Caney Creek ,, ROBT. H. WILLIAMS

Resolved, That John A. Wharton and Wm, T. Austin be associated with persons appointed by the last meeting to receive subscriptions to defray the expences of printing, &c,

Resolved, That we recommend the raising of four Volunteer Companies in this Jurisdiction, one at Columbia, one at Velasco, one at Brazoria and one on the east side of the Brazos above Bailey's prairie and that they be organized without delay, and that they be armed and equipped immediately and hold themselves in readiness as minute men.

Resolved, That inasmuch as we have good reason to aprehend that efforts will be made to capture, the members of the convention by the military, therefore recommend that each member elected be armed and equipped for battle, and that each municipality furnish twenty five volunteers to rendezvous at Washington on the 15th of October next, then and there to be subject to the orders of the convention.

Resolved, That Wade H. Bynum be appointed to raise volunteers in compliance with the third resolution at Velasco, John A. Wharton at Brazoria, W. D. C. Hall at Columbia, and Henry Smith on the east side of the Brazos.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of three to prepare an address to the Citizens of New-Orleans; and accordingly the Chairman appointed John A Wharton, W. H Jack and W D. C. Hall to said Committee.

Resolved, That information having come before this committee clearly proving that much danger is to be apprehended from the slave population; we therefore recommend that each town and neighborhood hold immediate meetings and elect a vigilant patrole, whose duty it shall be to adopt some prompt measures to keep the slave population in due subjection.

Resolved, That we recommend to every citizen to take up punish, & deliver to his master any slave who may be found off his masters premises with out a written permit

On motion, the Committee adjourned.

BRANCH T. ARCHER, *Chairman*
WM. T. AUSTIN, *Sect.*

ELECTION.

At a meeting of the committee of safety and correspondence for the Jurisdiction of Columbia, held in the town of Brazoria on the 25th of Sept, members present Branch T. Archer, W. D. C. Hall, John A. Wharton, Francis Bingham and Wm. T. Austin When the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That owing to the late information received from the committee of safety &c of San Felipe & to the circumstance of many of our citizens being about to leave forthwith for the War and being desirous to encourage them in it, John A. Wharton is ordered to open the poles for the Election of members to the consultation this day and to continue it open for one day in Brazoria, and also open it for one day on the 5th of October. That W. D. C. Hall open the poles in Columbia on Sunday, the 27th inst. for the same purpose, and continue it open one day and also for one day on the 5th October. W. H. Bynum at Velasco, H Smith at Chocolate Bayou and R H Williams on Caney Creek open the poles on giving one days notice and continue them open one day, and also the 5th of October for one day

Resolved, That the officers appointed to preside at the Election be empowered to appoint a subsitute to act in their place

There being no other business before the committee on motion the meeting adjourned

B T ARCHER, CHAIRMAN.
WM T AUSTIN, SEC'Y

To the people of the Jurisdiction of Columbia.

"*WAR* is our only resource, *WAR* is upon us," so says the Committee of Austin; and the fact is established beyond a doubt Heretofore a difference of opinion has unfortunately existed amongst us, now the evidence is so clear, so convincing, that an honest difference of opinion can no longer exist: Your committee therefore have no hesitancy in declaring that he who says that there is no just cause to apprehend danger, and recommends a supine course, is a *TRAITOR*, and as such, should be punished. Fellow Citizens, let not a former difference cause or continue an estrangement. We have a common cause, a common interest, and a common foe, and we should be united. Gen. Cos has just landed at Copeno, with 400 soldiers and munitions of War. His object is to unite with the forces at San Antonio, and our policy is to intercept him before the union takes place: by so doing, we will fall upon the enemy divided, and if we capture the forces of Cos we will gain arms and munitions of war; and the news of Cos's defeat will be the signal for the surrender of San Antonio into our hands; in addition to this it is better that we should carry the war into the enemys country, for then we shall be enabled to gather the present crop, and our slave population will be less likely to become refractory. Again, the military, the tools of the Despot have lately made a treaty with the Comanches, and other tribes of savages, and have engaged them to fight against us, and should we defeat Cos, before they take the field, they will most assuredly desert their fallen Allies. All these reasons calling upon us so *loudly, urging* us so *strongly*; let us take the field. We call upon you in the name of your *country* in the name of your wives and children, in the name of every thing that is dear to you, in the name of LIBERTY itself for an immediate, a general turn out.

Whilst Cos is disembarking his troops, whilst he is sending for teams to transport his munitions of war, we will have time to take our station on the road between him and San Antonio in which event victory will be certain. All Texas has been informed of the plan of war, and many of her citizens are now marching to the principal place of rendezvous (Jas. Kerrs on the Labacca). A large company have engaged to leave Brazoria on the 29th inst., at which time and place every patriot should present himself ready for action.

Fellow-citizens, we have now an opportunity of opening the war, with a glorious triumph, a triumph which in its ultimate consequences will prove the salvation of Texas.

By defeating of Cos, San Antonio will fall as a matter of course,—and then there will not be a formidable division of the Despots Troops in a thousand miles of Texas, months will roll round ere they can get here, before which period you will be armed, prepared and disciplined for war; and in a situation to defy any force which the Despot can send against you.

Fellow-Citizens—Be not mistaken in regard to the CAUSE which you have espoused, or the Foes to whom you are opposed Your cause is a good one, none can be better, it is REPUBLICANISM, in opposition to DESPOTISM; in a word it is LIBERTY in opposition to SLAVERY You will be fighting for you wives and children, your homes and fire sides, for your country, for liberty Look back upon the hardships, the fatigues, the privations, and dangers, which you suffered in settling and reclaiming the wilderness of Texas; and say whether you are willing to forego all the benefits and blessing of civilzation and again plunge into another wilderness to encounter the same difficulties, consider your present condition, & the bright prospect before you, and say are you prepared to yield all the advantages which they offer, to the hireling slaves of a Despot. Behold your wives and daughters, are you prepared to deliver them up to the rude embraces of a brutal soldiery if not arise at once and crush your Foes, before they concentrate and fortify within your border.

Your Foes (the Foes of Liberty) are composed of the Clergy and Military; (unhallowed association!) headed by a Military Chieftain, a man whose character during a long and eventful career, has been marked by every act that characterises an ambitious chief, who to elevate himself would destroy the liberties of his country. Such are our Foes, and such their Leader. More than one half of Mexico is on your side, one of her most destinguished sons Zavalah, sought an asylum in Texas, and will be found in the ranks with you, several others together with the vice President have been arrested on their way to Texas. The despot dare not come himself or send a large force to Texas, for fear the Republicans will rise against him in the Interior: thus you perceive our situation will be far from being so desperate as the desparity of our numbers would indicate.

Fellow-Citizens, again we summon you to arms: Let us take the field, defeat Cos, take San Antonio, drive every soldier from our limits; and thereby place Texas in a situation to become what ere long she is destined to be, a land of Agriculture and of commerce, of Laws and Liberty, the pride and boast of our lives, and a legacy of price unspeakable to posterity.

B. T. ARCHER, CHAIRMAN.
WM. T. AUSTIN, SEC'Y.

WAR.

Information was received last night by express, that Gen. Cos landed at Copeno with 400 men, arms and ammunition.

An expedition is now raising in the lower country to take the field of once They are called upon to rendezvous at Leagues old place on the Colorado on the 28th of this month.

Every man in Texas is called upon to take up arms in defence of his country and his rights. Those who can join the expedition on the 28th are request to do so, or they can join it at James Kerrs on the La Vaca which will be the principal rendezvous.

A Corpse of reserve will be formed to march on and sustain the advance. Those who cannot join the advance are requested to unite with the reserve and report themselves to the Committee of Safety in this place.

It is expected that each man will supply himself with provision, arms and amunition to march with.

Arrangements will be made for permanent supplies as soon as possible.

S. F. AUSTIN, CHAIR'N of Com.
September 22nd, 1845.

CIRCUL[illegible]

From the Committee of Safe[illegible] of the Jurisdiction of Austin.

Information of the most important and decisive character has just been received from Bexar, from unquestionable authority, which in the opinion of [illegible] Committee, calls for the prompt attention of the people. The substance of this information is, that Gen. Cos was expected at Bexar, on the 16th of th[illegible] month, with more troops, that he intended to make an immediate attack on th[illegible] Colonies, that there was a plan to str[illegible] and foment division and discord among the people, so as to use one pa[illegible] against the other, and prevent prep[illegible] tion, and that the real object is to [illegible] troy and break up the foreign se[illegible] ments in Texas. This Committee, [illegible] no doubt of the correctness of this [illegible] formation, and therefore recomme[illegible]

That the people should maintai[illegible] position taken by them at their p[illegible] ry meetings, to insist on their [illegible] under the Federal Constitution of [illegible] and of the law of the 7th of May [illegible] year, and union with the Mexican [illegible] federation.

That every district should send [illegible] bers to the General Consultation, [illegible] full pawers to do whatever may b[illegible] cessary for the good of the count[illegible].

That every district ought to [illegible] ize its Militia, where it is not al[illegible] done, and have frequent musters; [illegible] that the Captains of Companies [illegible] a return without delay to the Ch[illegible] his department, of the force [illegible] order that he may lay the same [illegible] the General Consultation of [illegible] Volunter Companies is also recomm[illegible] ded.

This Committee deems it to be [illegible] duty to say, that in its opinion, all [illegible] of conciliatory measures with Gen[illegible] and the Military at Bexar, are ho[illegible] and that nothing but the RUIN of [illegible] as can be expected from any such [illegible] sures. They have already, and [illegible] properly been resorted to without [illegible] fect.

War is our only resource. There is no other remedy but to defend [illegible] rights, ourselves, & our country, by force of arms. To do this, we [illegible] unite—and in order to unite, the delegates of the people must meet in General Consultation and organize a [illegible] tem of defence, and give organization to the country, so as to produce concert. Until some competent authority is established to DIRECT, all that can be done is to recommend this subject to the people and advise every man in Texas to prepare for WAR, and lay aside all hope of conciliation.

S. F. AUSTIN.
San Felipe, Sept. 18th, 1835.

San Felipe, Sept. 19, 1835.
Dear Sir:—

War is upon us—there is now no remedy, the answer of Cos is positive that the individuals who have been [illegible] manded must be given up, a[illegible] that the people must uncon[illegible] tionally submit to whatever [illegible] government chooses to do [illegible] them; he lays down the prin[illegible] ple that the General Gove[illegible] ment have the right to [illegible] us to submit to any reform[illegible] amendments, or alteratio[illegible] that congress may make in [illegible] constitution, &c. This [illegible] possible—we had better lea[illegible] the country at once, for [illegible] shall be, under Cos' [illegible] without any rights or [illegible] tees of any kind. I therefo[illegible] think that war is inevitable, [illegible] must prepare. What [illegible] you think of raising a [illegible] corps to protect the Consultation; and have it ready without delay? I think it probable Cos will attack the people on Guadaloupe in a short time; they expect aid and ought to have it.

I shall send to Nacogdoches immediately.

Yours,

S. F. AUSTIN.

W. D. C. HALL, Esq.

BRAZORIA, TEXAS.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1835.

We are pleased to hear that one of the M'Grew's, for whom a reward was offered by the Governor of Alabama, has been arrested in this country, and taken to the United States of the North.—This fact ought to convince our brethren of the U S, that the citizens of Texas will not protect Murderers.

An Election for members of the Consultation was holden in Brazoria on the 25th inst., (64 votes polled) which resulted as follows:

John A. Wharton	[illegible]
Jno. S. D. Byrom	64
Wm. H. Wharton	5[illegible]
Henry Smith	63
B. T Archer	63
W. D. C. Hall	5[illegible]
Edwin Waller	60
P. W. Grayson	4
J. G. McNeel	4
James F. Perry	4

The Polls will again be opened on the 5th of October next.

We lay before our readers with pleasure, the communication of Brutus, we like to see public men and measures fully, freely, frankly and fearlessly discussed, they are public property in all republican Governments, they are so considered [illegible] is any country on earth that requires the exercise of this privilege, it is our own misgoverned Texas. What have we seen within a short period? But a few months ago, Texas was in a more flourishing condition than at any former period. The tide of emigration brought to her shores THOUSANDS, amongst them a fair greater portion of wealth and respectability than usual. The poor man sold the surplussage of his land and was rich, the planter surveyed his farm and was proud, pleased and contented, the members of every trade, calling or profession were going on prospering and to prosper, we were blessed with peace and confidence at home, honor and respect abroad. At this happy period of our fortunes,

"When hope enchanted smiled, and waved her golden hair,"
The Political Chief in an evil hour,
"The war-denouncing trumpet took'
"And blew a blast,
That changed the whole scene.

The tide of emigration ceased to flow; no longer could the poor man sell his land, again the planter surveyed his farm and doubted whether he should be permitted to gather the present crop, or even call it his own [illegible]rts of justice were stopped, all business stagnated; and for peace and confidence, we had discord and disunion. We have no hesitancy in saying that the public officer who would willingly and wilfully bring about such a change whether from imbecility or corruption should hang as high as Haman. But thanks to the *redeeming* virtue, wisdom and power of the people, *the scene is again changed; union, order and confidence are restored, and Texas will present to her foes one solid phalanx.* To bring about this last change, some of the citizens of this Jurisdiction have exerted themselves in a high degree, and we may add, equally distinguished themselves, private purses have been opened, and nearly all Texas travelled over and [illegible] we sincerely hope the individuals alluded to will not be forgotten when the members to the CONVENTION are chosen.

We say unto Brutus, "Speak, strike, redress!" Tell us if Wyly Martin is, or was constitutional Political Chief? Did Miller directly or indirectly, authorize Travis to capture the fort of Anahuac? Whose money did the committee give Capt. Tenorio? and how did that *worthy* deserve any money at their hands? Who authorized Martin to correspond with Gen. Cos? What was the nature of the communications sent by the foreigners, Gritton and Barrett? And what the answer? Was Gritton really an emisary of Santa Ana's? And tell us of the thousand other abuses and curses under which Texas has so long groaned! Finally we say to our correspondent,

"Lay on M'Duff,
"And damn'd be him who first cries,
Hold, enough."

MEXICO.. .The major part of the Mexican states have declared in favor of a central government, under Santa Ana. This general having subjugated the refractory in the late insurrection, has resolved similarly to pacify Texas, and has a formidable army well equipt under his command. Texas must therefore submit to be a component of the consolidated government of Mexico.—N O Bee.

Not so fast Mr. Editor: little do you know of the citizens of Texas, if you think they will submit to a Military Despotism. They have not forgotten, THEY NEVER WILL FORGET, that they are the descendants of that band of Illustrious Heroes, who broke the fetters of a tyrant, & gave Liberty to a new world. Sooner than submit to the Despotism of Santa Ana, we would prefer Death itself. We have already taken the field; and we expect—if not the aid, [illegible] the sympathy of every true Republican throughout the world.

[Editor of Texas Republican.

SAN FELIPE DE AUSTIN, Sept. 21st. 1835.

GENTLEMEN—

I received the information last night of the expedition that is raising to march on to Labacca and without delay have sent expresses to Harrisburg, Trinity, and the upper country with copies of the paper which I enclose for your information—Frank Johnson starts tomorrow for Nacogdoches; I have requested them in that quarter to raise all the men they can and march on without delay. There must now be no half way measures—War in full—The sword is drawn and the scabbard must be put on one side until the military are all driven out of Texas. *I presume you have received* the circular from the committee of this place dated the 19th inst.; Mr. Brigham took it down—it was written in consequence of information received from Bexar which was of so decisive a character that the committee deemed it a duty to take a clear and equivocal position at once and to let the country know its opinion—I am happy to say that in this quarter and in the upper country so far as I have heard, all are united and all for *War*; I hope you will inform *me* of what is done so that there may be as much concert as possible, you will see by the enclosed paper, that a corps of reserve is proposed. This was done because I expect, that some will come on from Trinity and *some from Bivil's settlement who* cannot be in time for the advance, and it was necessary *to give them some center* to report to, so as to receive direction and organization; until there is some *head* to *order*; we must all try to labour in concert, so as to support each others movements as much as the distance and circumstances will permit. I will remain here for a while, or go on to Labaccas may be deemed most advisable. I seek no command and wish none, but am ready to do all the good I can to unite opinions and raise men, and to fight in person—I go into this war cheerfully and with very different feelings from what I had in any of our past difficulties—we are now *right* our basis is sound and just, and will be so declared by an impartial world; we are defending our constitutional rights against military usurpation.—

I hope you will communicate your opinions to me fully and frankly.

Yours Respectfully
(Signed) S. F. AUSTIN.

To the Committee of Safety, &c. of Columbia.

We the undersigned promise to pay Messrs. M'Kinney & Williams, the sums affixed to our names for the purpose of arms and munitions of war, of such descriptions as Dr. B. T Archer may designate. The payments to be made in six months from the day of delivery of said arms and munition to said Archer at Velasco.

W. D. C. HALL	$500,00.
W. H. WHARTON	$500,00.
T. F. M'KINNEY	$500,00.
J. W. FANNIN, JR.	$500,00.
JAMES F. PERRY	$500,00.
M'NEEL'S	$500,00.

The above list contained several thousand dollars besides the above, subscribed in smaller sums. Messrs. M'Kinney and Williams have despatched a vessel to the U. S., and she is daily expected back with the arms and munitions of war. Several thousand dollars has been raised by private subscription in New Orleans for our benefit which will be laid out in arms and munitions of war, and forwarded to us without delay: Let General Cos come as soon as he pleases, we will be prepared to give him a warm reception.—

At a meeting of the Committee of vigilance of the municipality of Nacogdoches, the proceedings of the municipality of Columbia were taken into consideration.

The recommendation to elect five delegates from each municipality was altered so far as to authorize the election of seven delegates from each.

The remainder of the proceedings of Columbia were unanimously concurred in and adopted, and it was resolved, that a meeting be called to proceed to the election of the delegates.

JOHN FORBES, CHAIRMAN of the Committee of Vigilance and Safety.

At a meeting held in San Augustin by the Citizens of the Jurisdiction of San Augustin, James English was appointed Chairman, and J. S. Lacey Secretary.

On motion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in all republican countries the voice of the majority ought to prevail.

Resolved, That Texas is now in a state of distraction and anarchy and that nothing but a consultation of the people at large can restore quiet and concerted action, and we therefore recommend a consultation.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of and adopt the resolutions of the Jurisdiction of Columbia.

Resolved, That five persons be appointed as a Committee to fix the line and superintend the election of representatives to the consultation; upon which Philip A. Subtell, John G. Low, A. G. Kellogg, Wm. Garrett and Wm. English were appointed as said committee.

JAMES ENGLISH, CHAIRMAN.
J. S. LACEY, Sec'y.

"Union, harmony, self-denial, concession—every thing for the cause, nothing for men—should be the watchword, and motto of the Democratic party."—Thomas H. Benton.

DEMOCRACY.—"The nature of man leaves every state of being imperfect; and democracy must have its foibles, its errors, and its regrets. Yet the instinct of the people wiser than the sagacity of more haughty intelligence. I love to behold the spirit of popular liberty awake and vigorous; for sure I am, that proposition whether wild or wise, after passing through the ordeal of free discussion, can never take effect, unless the spirit of the people infuses into them vitality, and justice adopts them for her children. I fear the whirlpool of popular frenzy far less than the dry rot of luxury. I [illegible] lose the ro[illegible] house in a transient storm, than the whole building by the decay of its foundations. Some of the best constitutions in the United States are the work of new beginners in the woods; the best legislative influence is the popular one."

[George Bancroft.

PEOPLE'S TICKET FOR MEMBERS TO THE CONSULTATION:
WM. H. WHARTON,
HENRY SMITH,
B. T. ARCHER,
W. D. C. HALL,
JOHN A. WHARTON,
JOHN S. D. BYROM,
EDWIN WALLER,

FOR SHERIFF
OF THE JURISDICTION OF COLUMBIA.
ALEXANDER CALVIT,
S. M. HALE,
R. J. W. REEL,

COMPANY ORDERS.

THE first Company of Texas Militia are ordered to attend a meeting in Columbia on the 5th of October with their arms & accoutrements ready for inspection and for the purpose of electing a Captain, &c.

Punctual Attendance is particularly requested.—

JOHN CHAFFIN, 1st LEU'T.
Columbia, Sept. 18th, 1835.

MR. JOHN P. COLES is my lawful agent during my absence.

54-tf.— FRANCES SMITH.

$15 Reward

STOLEN from the cabin of the steam boat Laura, one Silver Leaver Watch, with P. Leneau, 1832, marked on the inside of the case. The above reward will be paid for the watch and thief, or ten dollars for watch alone.—Apply at this office.

Sept 19.—53—tf.

A CARD.

The undersigned announces in this public manner that the office for the reception of colonists in the "Upper Colony" is now opened at San Felipe, persons desirous of acquiring land can do so with perfect security in their titles.

The rights of those persons legally established anterior to the 15th of April 1831 and of those introduced and settled after 22nd of May 1834 and before the 18th May, 1835, will in every instance be respected, provided the claimant has not interfered with previous locations and surveys.

The undersigned would recommend those who wish to obtain land to make their applications at an early period in order that the *necessary plots and surveys* may be completed.

SPENCER H. JACK;
Agent for Austin & Williams.

NEW GOODS.

S. B. BRIGHAM, & Co. have just received by the Schr. Julius Cæsar, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, SADLERY, MEDICINES, &c. &c. which they offer to the public, wholesale or retail on accomodating terms.—

Matagorda, July, 15th, 1835—49—tf.

WAGON MAKING

THE subscriber is now prepared to attend to any business in his line, his shop is at his plantation on the *Bernardo*, three miles from Brazoria where wagons will be made and repaired on moderate terms.

J. B. COWAN.

38.tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the well known Tavern Stand in San Felipe de Austin, now occupied by her. She will also hire four servants, two men and two women; a wagon and five yoke of oxen. Immediate possession will be given.

ON [illegible] next, will be offered at Auction, all the [illegible] belonging to the [illegible] with the Dwelling House improved Lots.—Also, at [illegible] time and place, a Negro [illegible] years of age, and a Negro [illegible] 9 years.

L. C. MA[illegible]
Brazoria, Sept. 19—53—tf.

[illegible]

LABACCA

AND at the Pass of Matagorda Known by the name of Cox's p
This town presents every advan
of location necessary to the establ
ment of a commercial place, being
only good landing at the bay where
sels can come to with safety, and
most convenient to the Mexican tr
and also surrounded by a fine bod
land it must evidently be a town of i
ness in a very short time.

A Sale of Lots will take place on
0th day of July next.

Purchases can be made at pri
sale previous to the day of sale.

COX & SUTHERLAND.

Fall Races.

The Races over the Columbia Turf will take place on the 3rd Monday in October next. Several horses already entered.

ALSO—

A Match race on the 1st Thursday in October, for $500, half forfeit; Capt. John Chaffin's horse Monte, and E. Flack's horse Copartnership.

Sept. 19 53

Attorney

AT LAW.

E. N. MORELAND w
attend to any busine
entrusted to him—his office on Liberty on the Trinity.
er.—Reference
M. H. Sledge, } Columbia.
Jno. Chaffin, }
J. S. D. Byrom, Brazoria,
P. C Jack, } San Felipe.
Mosely Baker, }
m21

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned, having associated themselves in the Mercantile business, at the Town of Matagorda, under the firm of S. B. Brigham & Co.—take this method of informing the public that they will constantly keep on hand a general assortment of seasonable and fresh goods.

R. MILLS, & Co.
SAML. B. BRIGHAM.
Matagorda, July 1st 1835.—49—tf.

DOCTOR.

ARTHUR APPLEWHITE

HAVING located in Brazoria, offers his professional services to the Citizen and inhabitants of Texas—He hopes by his punctility and success to merit a share of public favor.

NOTICE..

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Joh
Austin, dec'd. will present the
to the undersigned for sett
ment; and all those indeb
to said estate, will make pa
ment to him and no oth

T. F. L PARROTT

For Sale.

ONE first rate COTTON GIN. Apply to JOHN P. GILL, at the Brazoria Hotel.

Sept. 19—53—tf.

Ra

THERE will be a
the Columbia Turf
Oct. next, between
fine horse Gambler
horse Rocket, fo
ars.

ALSO.

[illegible] DTH.

there ye'r beetle!
ye forbear'n beetle,
[illegible] ye graceless thing—
[illegible] the trade I bred ye—
Have I with good things fed ye—
Myself to sting?

Afore your sense got blinded,
You are the sweetest minded
Of all the row.
Now—though ye seemed so saintly;
For every little dainty,
Ye pay—a blow.

Oh fury take ye'r poker!
Do ye suppose, old joker,
Ye'r digg'n a ditch?
Or is it with a harrow
Ye scratch along the marrow
With such a twitch?

Ye are the more ungrateful—
Because ye know (ye hateful!)
My great regard,
My fartherly affection,
That waved the just inspection,
And probing hard.

Ye'r mates were all in order:
Like box-wood in the border,
Ye hollow heart!
Till ye began contriving,
To set them all a driving
My jaw apart!

Long ye have been my sorrow,—
But—mind ye—on the morrow—
What ye deserves—
Ye'll get—for all ye'r prancing
Ye'r rev'lin' and ye'r dancing,
Upon my nerves!

Ye'll need a pair o' crutches,
T'elude the Dentist's clutches,
Ye rebel one;
Ye'r past all hopes of curin,'
So I'll wrench ye from ye'r moorin.'
And end ye'r fun.

THE FARMER'S CHOICE.

A little house, well fill'd—a little wife, well will'd—a little land well till'd.

Our ancestors lived on bread and broth,
And woo'd their healthy wives in home-spun cloth;
Our mothers, nurtur'd to the nodding reel,
Gave all their daughters lessons on the wheel,
Though spinning did not much reduce the waist,
It made their food much sweeter to the taste:
They plied with honest zeal, the mop and broom,
And drove the shuttle through the noisy loom
They never once complained as we do now—
"We have no girls to cook or milk the cow;"
Each mother taught her red-cheeked son and daughter,
To bake and brew, and draw a pail of water;
No damsel shun'd the wash tub, broom or pail,
To keep unsoil'd a long grown finger nail,
They sought no gaudy dress; no wasp—like form,
But eat to live, and work'd to keep them warm;
No idle youth: no tight laced mincing fair,
Became a living corps for want of air!
No fidge's, faintings, fits or frightful Blues;
No painful corns from wearing Chinese shoes.

A CONTRAST.

An old farmer, in a communication in the London Morning Chronicle, alludes to the talk about distress and the hardness of the times; and compares the conduct of the agriculturists in his early days with the gentleman farmers of the present day. He says:

In 1772, it was
The husband to the plough,
The wife to the cow;
The daughter to the sow;
The son to the mow;
And your rents will be netted.
But in 1835, it is
the husband tallyho;
ter piano;
[illegible] satin;
[illegible] and Latin;
gazetted.

drove up to a blacksmith's shop, and no one being in, they proceeded to the house to inquire. The Frechman rapped & called out, "Is de smitty nittin?" "Shtand pack," says Hans, "and let dem talk vot can say something. Ish der plackmit's shop in der house?"

INTERESTING KNOWLEDGE.

The following extracts are from a small book entitled "Knowledge for the People, or the plain, Why and Because."

Why does a silver or metal tea pot when filled a second time, produce worse tea than the earthern ware vessels?

Because the heat retained by the silver or metal vessel so far exhausts the herb, when the water is first poured in, as to leave very little soluble substances for a second infusion; whereas the reduced temperature of water in the earthen pot by extracting only a small portion at first, leaves some soluble matter for a second infusion.

Why is it advisable to pour boiling water into the tea pot before the tea is made?

Because the vessel being previously warm may abstract less heat from the mixture, and thus admit a more powerful action.

Why is a strong infusion of green tea an effectual poison for flies?

Because of the prusic acid it contains.

Why do fowls, if kept confined, lay their eggs without shells?

Because they cannot get any earth, which contains the material requisite for shells. Dr. Paris, (in the Linæan Transactions) shows that if the legs of hens are broken they will lay their eggs without shells until the fracture is repaired; nature employing all the lime in circulation for the purpose of re-uniting the bones.

Why are certain small fowls called bantams?

Because they were first introduced here from Bantam, in the isle of Java?

Why are eggs preserved by rubbing them with butter?

Because the butter closes the pores in the shell by which the communication of the embryo with external air takes place. The embryo is not, however, thus killed. Varnish has a similar effect. Reamur covered eggs with a spirit varnish, and found them capable of producing chickens after two years, when the varnish was carefully removed.

Why have white veils a tendency to promote sun burns and freckles?

Because they increase the power of the sun's light.

Why are white hats and dresses worn in summer?

Because dark colors absorb most heat; white therefore repels most heat, and is cooler to wear, a white dress in winter is good, because it radiates or receives little heat. Polar animals have generally light furs. White horses are less heated in the summer and less chilled in the winter, than those of darker hues

Why does a flannel covering keep a man warm in winter, and the ice from melting in summer?

Because it both prevents the passage of heat from the man, and from the ice.

Why is cotton warmer than any other fibrous thread?

Because the fibres of cotton, when examined by a microscope, will be seen to be finely clothed. This explains the cause of its adhering together with greater facility than the fibres of other species which are destitute of teeth and which cannot be spun into thread without an mixture of cotton.

Why does oiled silk or other air tight covering, laid on a bed, preserve greater warmth than an additional blanket or more?

Because the oiled silk prevents the ventilation of the person by the slow passage of air, as thro' the texture of the blanket.

Daniel Webster has been designated by the bar of Boston, to pronounce an eulogy upon the late exalted Chief Justice Marshall, of the U. States. A fitting eulogist for such a man!

A New Science.—A Dr. Pede has been lecturing in Louisville, with great success, upon a new science, called *Pedeology*, which differs from Phrenology only as far as the feet are from the head. At a recent lecture of the Doctor's, a large number of ladeis and gentlemen submitted their feet for examination, and so successful was the lecture in deciding upon their leading propensities, that he secured the unanimous approbation and applause of a very numerous and highly respectable audience. The theory of this new science has not yet been made public—but we anticipate for it a brilliant career, especially among those young la[illegible] who are favored

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NOTICE

ALL persons having claims against the estate of John Austin, dec'd. will present them to the undersigned for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate, will make payment to him and no other

T. F. L. PARROTT

PILOTAGE of Brazos

THE undersigned being appointe Pilot by the Illustrious Ayuntamiento of the Jurisdiction of Columbi for the Bar of the Brazos, takes th opportunity of informing all, whom may concern, that he shall strict adopt the following rules:—In all case when vessels approach the Bar, if prudent, they will be boarded, if not observe he following signals: The Mexican Flag will be hoisted to the Top of the Staff at high water; & in crossing the Bar bringing two white Flags with a red Ball in each in a range; should it not be possible to board a Vessel, and not prudent for a Vessel to attempt to cross the Bar, the Mexican Flag will be hoisted half mast, and under no circumstances will the signals be exhibited.

F. J. HASKINS, Branch Pilot.
Velasco, May 9th 1835.

P. S. The undersigned has provided two substantial Boats & a full crew, and is determnied to use every exertion in the discharge of his duties.

F. J. HASKINS.

Race.

THERE will be a match race over the Columbia Turf, the 3d Monday in Oct next, between Capt. John Chaffin's horse Gambler and P. R. Spinn's horse Rocket, for One Thousand Dollars.

Also, the Columbia Jockey Club will commence on Monday the 5th October.

Notice.

THE undersigned gives this public notice that he has been appointed Agent for the different Insurance Companies in the city of New-Orleans; and whereas, in order the insurers may be the more fully satisfied of the fairness of all losses that may hereafter happen here or on the adjacent coast, certificates of the Agent will be required before any loss will be paid.

ED MUND ANDREWS.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, or to the late firm of Brigham & Richeson, (to save cost) will make payment on or before the 1st day of September next to my only authorized agents, during my absence, David Mills or Benjamin R. Brigham.

A. BRIGHAM.
Brazoria, August 1, 1835.—48-6w.

Notice.

THE Harrisburg Steam Mills are now in complete order, and lumber can be had at Twenty five Dollars per thousand. Delivered at the Mills.

M. W. SMITH,
President of the H. S. M. C.
Harrisburg, July 11th 1835. —tf.—

MR. JOHN A. WHARTON is my lawful Agent during my absence of the United States.

24 35 W. B. SWENY,

NEW GOODS

HANDY & LUSK

HAVE just received from New-York, per schoonr er Elizabeth Jane, a very extensive assortment of NEW AND SEASONABLE BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS—

All of which they offer for sale by the Bale, Case or Piece, at New Orleans prices, for cash. Also, a full assortment of fashonable ready made summer clothing. Fine Guns, pocket, belt, holster and duelling pistols; a few medicine chests for plantations.

For Sale.

ONE first rate COTTON GIN.—
[illegible] JOHN P. GILL, at the Brazos [illegible]

A PROCLAMATION.

ON or about the first day of April of the present year, William McGrew and William P. McGrew, in the county of Sumpter, murdered a couple of boys in the foulest manner, and under the most shocking and aggravated circumstances. The oldest of the lads was 16 or 17 years of age, and his little brother about 11 or 12. Their name was Kemp. They were peaceably at work, earning a subsistence for the indigent family to which they belonged, having give no offence or provocation whatever, when they were cruelly shot down, at the same time, in a very wantonness of deliberate and cold blooded murder.

The before mentioned offenders have escaped and are now going at large, and in virtue of the power and authority in me vested. I hereby offer a reward of EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of the said offendors, or Four Hundred Dollars for either of them, to Sheriff of Sumpter county, so that they may be dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this 21st May, A. D. 1835, and 59th year of the Independence of the United States.

By the Governor:
JOHN GAYLE.
E. A. WEBSTER. Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

William P. McGrew is about twenty four years of age hair a little dark, fair skin and blue eyes; mild, and retiring look when sober; six feet high:

William McGrew, the cousin of the other, is about 21 years old, red hair, fair skin, eyes between gray and blue, six feet high, down look and forbidding countenance; both addicted to intemperance.

It is understood that abou the sum of Three Thousand Dollars has been subscribed for the apprehension of these persons, by the citizens of Marengo and Sumpter counties, which will doubtless be paid as soon as they are lodged in the proper Jail.

☞ The Printer of the Laws of the United States at M[illegible]le, and the State Printer at New Orleans, will publish the foregoing Proclamation, &c, weekly for three months, and forward their accounts to the Secretary of State, for payment. They are requested to send their papers, if practicable to a Printer in Texas, who is requested to publish this Proclamation in like manner for three months—the account al so to be forwarded to the Secretary of State for payment.

JOHN GAYLE.
Tuscaloosa May 22, 1835

DOCTOR
JOHN Y. WALLACE
Respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Columbia and its vicinity.

DOCTOR
ARTHUR APPLEWHITE
HAVING located in Brazoria, offers his professional services to the Citizen and inhabitants of Texas—He hopes by his punctility and success to merit a

DR. E. HARRIS,

HAVING located himself permanently in Columbia for the purpose of practising Medicine, Surgery, &c.; is now ready to attend to any business in his line. His office is next door to Mr. John Chaffin. By strict attention to business, together with the success which has attended a long course of practice in the United States of the North, he hopes to share a part of that public patronage which has been so liberally bestowed on his brothers in the profession.

DOCTOR
T. R. ERWIN.
WILL PRACTICE MEDICINE, SURGERY AND OBSTETRICKS. j-4

DISSOLUTION

THE copartnership heretofore existing, in the name and style of A. G. & R Mills is by mutual consent, this day dissolved, except in liquidation, those having claims against them will please present them for payment and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, or satisfactory arrangements—otherwise indulgence will not be given.

A. G. Mills,
R. Mills.

N. B. The business will in future be conducted by Robert Mills and David G. Mills in the name and style of Robert Mills & Co. and their goods will be sold at reasonable prices for cash, and on the usual credit, to punctual customers Jan1

NEW ROAD.

A New road has been cut out from this place to the Bernardo, crossing at my house, which shortens the distance to Cedar lake 6 miles, persons going to or from Matagorda will find it great[illegible] the river at my house where there is a good ferry boat alway at hand.

J. [illegible] COWAN.
38.tf

$150 Reward

RANAWAY on the 27th ult. from the subscriber living on the Brazos river near the Fort Settlement three negro men, one named Sterling, very black, thirty five to forty years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high. Joe, a dark mulatto, about thirty five years of age, five and a half feet high or thereabout. Richard a bright mulatto, thirty three years of age, six feet high, very high forehead and bold spoken. When he left his hair was very thick and stood erect. Each of them had a horse, one of which was stolen. There is almost a certainty that the negroes were stolen by Thomas I. Nerson who will probably endeavour to take them to the State of Mississippi. Nerson is about thirty five years of six feet high or upwards is slim and his hair rem[illegible] red; speaks quick and has down look. The above reward will be given on delivery of the said negroes at my house, or $50 for either.

WILLIAM HUNTER.
Fort Settlement, [illegible] 4th 1835
4 tf.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned, having associated themselves in the Mercantile business, at the Town of Matagorda, under the firm of S. Brigham & Co. take this method of informing the public that they will constantly keep on hand a general assortment of seasonable and fresh goods

R. MILLS, & Co.
SAMUEL B. BRIGHAM.
Matagorda, J[illegible] 9.